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THE FRONT PAGE

THESE pages are sent to press at a moment when the gravest uncertainty and unrest continue to prevail throughout the Empire as to the future relationship between that Empire and its greatly admired and beloved King. The first duty of any commentator upon the situation which has arisen since our last issue was printed is to express the sympathy universally felt by Canadians with His Majesty in the painful choice which he has to make, between a course of action ardently desired by himself and by one for whom he entertains a deep and genuine affection, and the opposite course of action which appears to be dictated by his duty as a constitutional ruler. The very qualities of impulsive chivalry and lively affection which have most greatly won the hearts of his people are the qualities which have put him in his present difficult position; and the romantic character of his devotion to the lady of his choice would in any other circumstances be only another claim to our loyalty and esteem.

The first reaction last week of a vast number of Canadians to the news of the impasse between the King and his Cabinet was, we are sure, one of admiration for his courage, his tenacity, and his earn-

THE KING'S PORTRAIT

We draw the attention of our readers to the front page of the Second Section which is devoted to the reproduction of a fine camera portrait of King Edward, taken by "Jay" while he was in England last June and for which His Majesty specially posed.

est demand for personal liberty. But the country has now had time to think over the situation; and unless we are much mistaken, it has arrived at the conclusion that the safeguards which for many centuries have hedged about the marriage beds of princes are too important and too valuable even today to be dispensed with solely on account of the reciprocal passion existing between His Majesty and Mrs. Simpson. For that is the essence of the situation, though it has been complicated and beclouded by many other more or less relevant factors which have been dragged into the discussion.

PREVENT ABDICATION

THE simple situation, however, is greatly complicated by the further fact that King Edward has undoubtedly no desire whatever to continue to reign, and would, but for his sense of duty, welcome abdication as a notable personal relief. It is most inaccurate to represent him as having to choose between abdication and the surrender of his projected marriage. Both the Parliament and the people of Great Britain, we are confident, would be as much distressed by the abdication as by the marriage; and the whole effort of his constitutional advisers, and of his family, has been to convince him, first that the abandonment of the marriage is a condition of his remaining on the throne, and second that to remain on the throne is his bounden duty. On both of these points he probably holds strong opinions on the negative side.

These of us who hold, as SATURDAY NIGHT very strongly holds, that a hereditary monarchy enjoying the real loyalty of its subjects is the best possible safeguard against any and all of the tyrannies which now so easily beset us, will be bound to feel that the abdication of so popular a ruler as King Edward, and the succession of a less well-known brother while the older brother is still in the flesh, would be a major disaster to the hereditary system, hardly less so than the marriage of the monarch with a lady whose children could not possibly be in the line of succession and who would herself occupy a questionable position in the social life of the realm. It is from both, not one only, of these contingencies that we have been hoping for a week that King Edward, possibly upon the instigation of the lady herself, would effectually deliver us. That the deliverance should come early was obviously desirable, though less so for Canadians than for the people of Great Britain, who have vast sums at stake in connection with the Coronation. But late or early, deliverance was and is our desire.

MODERN LOYALTY

FOR the contention that the projected marriage would be almost as disastrous to the monarchical system as the abdication we ought perhaps to submit some arguments. At a time when the system itself had a less precarious hold upon men's minds and affections, the case would perhaps not be so strong. It has long been our contention that loyalty to the monarchical system implied loyalty even to a misguided monarch so long as he remains in possession of his crown. But such loyalty, based on conviction of the superiority of the system, is a rare thing to find in these days and far too much to ask for; and the system must enjoy the wisest and most devoted service of all its members if it is to continue at all. The prestige and popularity of King Edward are at the moment the system's most invaluable asset. If that prestige and popularity are seriously impaired, the system's chances of survival are correspondingly diminished.

A really great romantic love affair, into which the public could enter by proxy as it does into the family life of several other members of the Royal Family, would probably add not a little to the King's already great popularity; but it is, we think, essential that the other party to such an affair should be a thor-



"COMING TO REST". Camera study made near Vancouver by Gordon M. Tranter, Calgary.

oughly sympathetic "type". That this requisite should be fulfilled by a lady who has already been twice divorced does not appear possible. The cinema producers of Elstree and Hollywood are fairly expert on sympathetic types and only too anxious to develop new sub-types whenever possible; but we have ransacked our memory for cases in which the public has been invited to enter sympathetically into the feelings of twice-divorced ladies, and we have been unable to find more than one or two instances, and they were in films expressly designed for a highly sophisticated market. However impassioned, however sincere, however dignified, the man who undertakes to dramatize himself before the public in the role of romantic lover of a twice-divorced lady inevitably comes near to a faint penumbra of the ridiculous. It was necessary that several hundred years should elapse before even Antony and Cleopatra could be made into a valid tragedy, whereas Romeo and Juliet were ready to be a tragedy the day after the funeral.

NOT A CANADIAN QUESTION

WITHOUT the glamor of a great, noble and all-consuming love, the projected marriage, far from adding to the King's prestige, could only have diminished it. When to this we add the entire absence of any confidence that the influence of the consort upon the Royal mind would at all times be employed to urge him upon the path of self-sacrifice and public duty, the conclusion is irresistible that in the long run His Majesty's hold upon the affections of his subjects would be seriously weakened. It is of course possible that all such expectations concerning Mrs.

Simpson's influence would have been completely falsified by the event, and that her character may be such as to vitiate all the popular calculations. But to that the answer is that it would take years of even the wisest and most scrupulously correct behavior on her part to break down the natural preconceptions arising from the present situation.

We were glad to learn that it was not on any initiative of Canada's that the British Government took action. On the principle of no taxation without representation, the right of Canada to discuss the affairs of the monarchy must be extremely limited, for we make no contribution to its upkeep save what we spend upon our own Government House and our own Governor-General. It would moreover have been somewhat of an assumption for any Canadian Government to profess to speak last word in the name of the Canadian people on a subject which primarily affects the British people and about which Canadians have perhaps not even yet fully made up their minds.

AN AGE OF NEGATIVES

THERE is a curiously negative quality about the passions now being aroused in Europe over the question of capitalism and Communism, which differentiates the situation from that which existed a hundred years ago between liberal democracy and hereditary autocratic rule. In those days almost every partisan in the conflict was fighting for something—something which to him was very positive and very precious. The idea of liberty had taken a tremendous hold upon men's minds as a result of the

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THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

WORD of the week: "Homotosis," used by a Toronto furniture store to describe your dingy upholstery.

ECONOMIC CHART

Depression: "How much is it? I'll take it."
Prosperity: "I'll take it. How much is it?"

This department has sent out its special investigator to discover whether the inventor of the new carburetor which will enable a car to go 200 miles on a gallon of gasoline is a Scotsman.

Doctors are now saying that you can eat anything you like, but we suspect that this is just a build-up for the Christmas dinner.

A correspondent has noted the death of Sir Basil Zaharoff, the world munitions magnate, and wants to know if this marks the end of another international croesus.

From this distance, however, it looks like an unconstitutional crisis.

There are certain poisons that will counteract other poisons, but we doubt if fascism is the proper antidote for communism.

The prize geranium for suitable titles goes this week to Col. T. E. Lawrence's posthumous book, which is priced at \$500,000 per copy. It is called "The Mint."

It is still a matter of speculation whether it will be a green or white Christmas, but there is no longer any doubt that it will not be a blue Christmas.

Add anomalies: A book about nudism with a jacket on it.

Esther says that she's awfully glad that prosperity is back again because now she can go out and buy some perfectly useless Christmas presents.

A POPULAR DEFENCE PLAN

BY "LUMBERJACK"

THE present interest in defence in this country offers an opportunity to consider a possible great improvement in our militia and other defence forces. A genuinely Canadian type of organization equipped and clothed in a manner suitable for serious defensive work along the coasts of Canada would appear to the average man to be what we require. Making use of existing commercial organizations and equipment and placing skilled men where they will be most effective should then be considered.

Our militia has been built up on the traditions of the regiments of the old British Army. This has been very good, and with the help of many generous individuals all over the country it has kept the militia alive and efficient. However there are many in this country to whom the idea of defending Canada appeals infinitely more than the idea of upholding the traditions of British regiments. Something really Canadian is wanted. A good example is our Royal Canadian Mounted Police. They are known the world over as Canadian and our youth would flock to join them in defence of Canada.

Incidentally even a name means a great deal as evidenced at the time our Mounted Police were first organized. They were to go out to the west as the North West Mounted Rifles. Reports came east that settlers were worried about soldiers being sent out. They didn't understand the idea. Actually they were being sent to establish law and order at a time of trouble, and to give the settlers a chance to work their farms in peace, so the Prime Minister of the day crossed out the word "Rifles" and wrote in "Police". The effect was instantaneous, and the record of that force is one of our finest Canadian assets.

THE successes of our troops in the Great War provide ample evidence of the ability of our citizen soldiers to train and become the equal of any soldiers in the world. But our present organization does not appeal to many who would be most useful and who would gladly serve. The fishermen, the lumberjacks and the miners of British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec would be the most valuable defenders of our coasts, and their thoughts and feelings are far stronger for Canada than for the traditions of the British Army.

French-Canadians garbed in suitable clothing to travel in the bush and on the river, inspired by their love of French Canada, would be far happier than they could possibly be in red tunics. The whole uniform and equipment can be made suitable for Canadian service, and something should be made available for reserves that can be used in civil life, on the farm, in industry and elsewhere. The scheme of having dress uniforms and then service uniforms is all right for our active militia in cities, but for a really popular volunteer Defence Force, to reach considerable numbers and to act as a real reserve, this is too expensive and quite unnecessary. Something to include only hard-working kit suitable to our own climate will be far more sensible. Winter uniform is such an expensive item that it would only seem necessary to equip a small force in each Province, that would be ready to move first. A plan could be made to make use of commonly available clothing such as mackinaw for other forces to follow to the scene of operations.

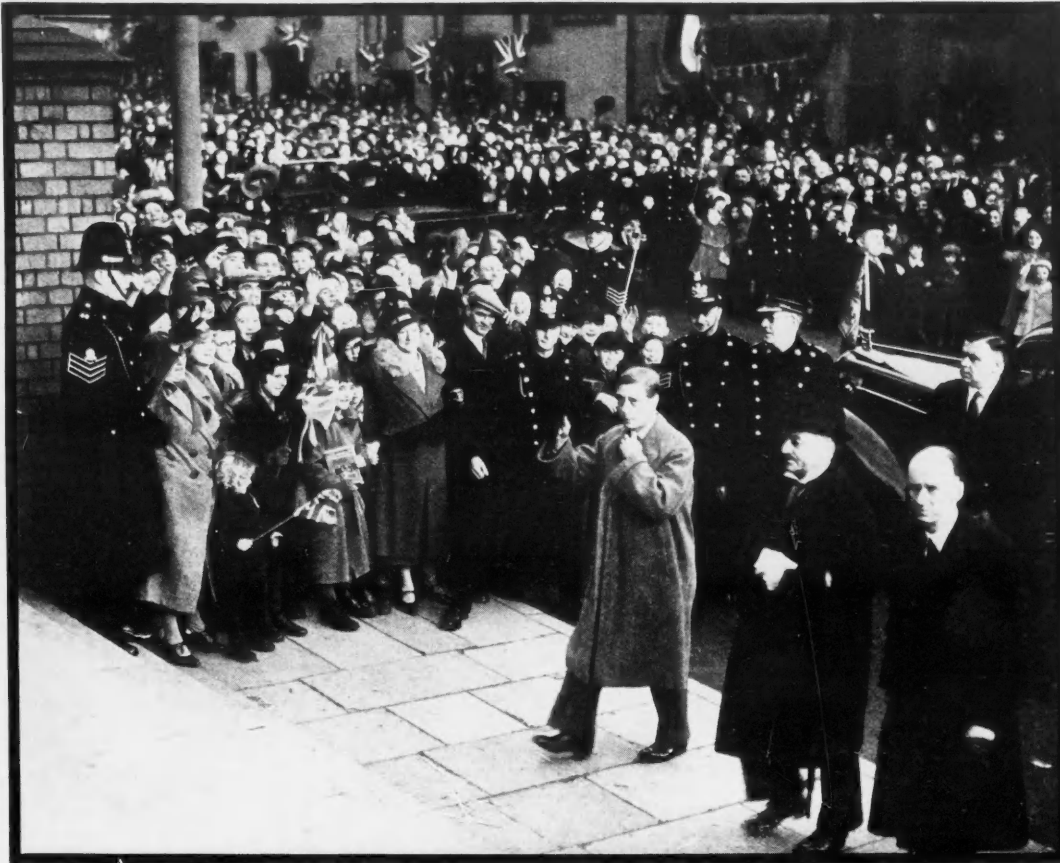
WE HAVE a wonderful opportunity to organize guides and river pilots locally along our coasts. These would be of tremendous value to assist any force that may be sent from inland. There need not be any great expense to this. Some free service clothing which they could use in everyday life and a suitable badge of service would probably compensate them for time given for training. Commercial motor transport should certainly be organized on purely Canadian lines, and should form a definite part of each local force of all arms, capable of moving long distances.

Incidentally it would be a great improvement in organization if our Defence Force could be made up of units something like a Commando, consisting of all arms and each complete in itself like a little army, ready to act alone or to join with a number of other Commandos to make up a Brigade or a Division. We see a woeful lack of any such common sense arrangement at present. We can learn a great deal by reading of the magnificent defence put up by the Boers in South Africa, when they made full use of all local conditions.

If the time ever comes to be ready to defend one of our coasts, the first necessity will obviously be to establish means of communication by telegraph, telephone and radio with all points where an invader may arrive. These arrangements cannot be made hurriedly, and so it seems advisable to get under way a government signal service that can be used to collect and send out weather reports, ice condition reports and commercial messages, useful along the coasts to everyday life.

WE HAVE in Canada a very great number of people who are not of British stock though thoroughly loyal to the Crown as well as to Canada. A truly Canadian Defence Force will prove far more popular with them than our present organization. There is no reason to harm anything we have already built up, but we are quite possibly on the verge of a considerable enlargement and as we ourselves are the taxpayers as well as the defenders of Canada, we should see to it that we spend wisely and develop a Canadian Defence Force that will be effective and popular with all our citizens.

HIS MAJESTY IN SOUTH WALES. "Something will be done," said King Edward, when he visited the distressed areas in South Wales, a section of the country which has felt most keenly the economic depression. The sincerity of the welcome accorded His Majesty on his tour of sympathy is evidenced by the accompanying photographs which show (left) King Edward leaving a house on the Pen-y-Garn Estate, where the head of the family had just got a job after seven years of unemployment; and (right) King Edward about to enter the local Labour Exchange at Merthyr Tydfil, said to be the most distressed town in the British Isles where over 60 per cent of the population (about 12,000 people) are unemployed.



THE BRITISH KING AND THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE idea that it is beyond the power of the British Parliament, acting with the concurrence of the Crown, to establish any new status that may be considered desirable for the wife of the monarch seems hard to justify under any reasonably elastic conception of the system of constitutional monarchy. Whether, as a result of the Statute of Westminster, complications might thereby be caused if one or more of the Dominions refused to accept the new statutory disposition established in Great Britain is an interesting but not at the moment urgent question. Whatever might be said or guessed in advance, it is highly improbable that any Dominion would read itself out of the Empire by refusing to accept as its monarch the same person, in the same terms, as the monarch reigning over Great Britain. The question which has been agitating the entire world for the best part of the past two weeks might better, therefore, be discussed in terms of what is politically possible than in terms of what is constitutionally possible.

Broadly speaking, the essentials of the system of constitutional monarchy are: (1) that the principles governing the line of succession and the conditions to be accepted by the monarch on his accession and lived up to throughout his reign must be determined by Parliament; and (2) that the monarch having once duly succeeded and having accepted and lived up to these limitations shall enjoy the utmost possible independence in order that there may be no danger of his being used as a tool by any party temporarily in office. It is obviously undesirable that questions affecting either the succession or the conditions of tenure of the kingly office should have to be dealt with at short notice and for the sake of meeting an emergency situation, but that possibility is always present, and Parliament should not be afraid of meeting such a necessity when it arises.

IT IS quite unbelievable that the Statute of Westminster makes it impossible for the British Parliament to deal with such questions on its own responsibility. Indeed the responsibility of, so to speak, "managing" the succession and the conditions of tenure of the kingly office is almost the only function of leadership in the Empire which is now left to the British Parliament, and to deny that function is practically to reduce the Empire to a sort of alliance of component states which may or may not have the same ruler according to how they happen to feel about him at any crucial juncture.

It is difficult, therefore, to see any compelling reason in the constitution why the British Parliament should not if it so desired assent to the King's marriage to any person whatsoever, and provide at the same time that that person should not cease to be a subject and that the issue of the marriage should have no claim to the succession. But that which is constitutionally possible is not necessarily politically possible, and even if politically possible is not necessarily politically wise. It is upon the ground of political wisdom that the British Government should have rested, and ultimately will rest, its case for its refusal to assent to the marriage of King Edward VIII to the lady who now bears the name of Mrs. Simpson. The considerations making for the wisdom or unwisdom of that refusal are fortunately considerations which can be discussed with very little reference to the personality or feelings of the individuals involved.

ONE consideration, which has had altogether too much prominence in the discussion, should be dismissed as irrelevant from the beginning. This is the consideration that the Church of England, of which His Majesty is the nominal head, forbids the re-marriage of divorced persons whether innocent or guilty. The "establishment" of the Church of England extends over only a fraction of even the United Kingdom; it has no validity in Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland; and there is no such thing as an established Church in any of the self-governing Dominions. It is a survival of a condition of things which was entirely natural in the seventeenth century and worked well in the eighteenth, but which was under violent criticism in the nineteenth century, and has very little correspondence with living realities in the twentieth. Any of the King's subjects would be at perfect liberty to marry Mrs.

Simpson after April next when her decree nisi becomes absolute; and to deprive the King himself of that freedom merely because of his nominal connection, as head of the state, with a religious body whose own connection with the state might at any moment be abolished seems the height of illogicality. The peculiar relationship between the King and the Church of England has long ceased to confer any particular advantages upon either the Crown as an institution or its wearer as an individual, and even its value to the Church is much debated. Its continuance moreover is entirely in the hands of Parliament, a body consisting largely of Nonconformists, Roman Catholics, Jews and other various faiths, and the existing and probably temporary situation should not be allowed to be a major factor in the present problem.

THIS however brings us to some much more valid considerations than those arising out of the possibly impermanent attitude on divorce of a possibly impermanent State Church. In asking for the consent of Parliament to a species of morganatic marriage King Edward was asking for a radical innovation in the constitutional structure and in the social life of the country over which he reigns—an innovation for which there was nothing even remotely approaching a precedent. It has been suggested above that there is no reason for regarding such an innovation as constitutionally impossible; but it surely needs no argument to show that in order to carry it through it would be necessary that it should have the cordial sympathy of a very considerable proportion, possibly more than a mere majority, of the electors of the country. The Baldwin Government is not infallible, and it would not be safe to assume, merely because they have declared against the innovation, that it must necessarily be distasteful to a majority of the British people. There were moments during last week when the opposition to the marriage seemed to have altogether too episcopal an air, and if the issue had been construed by the people as one of the King against the Bishops there is little doubt as to which way the decision would have gone. But the

Bishops are really a very unimportant part of public opinion in this matter—unimportant because the section of opinion which they can sway in their own direction is largely countered by another section which instinctively goes against them. The controlling element in the situation, so far as the British public mind is concerned, is not the question of the marriageability of divorced persons; it is not the question of the ineligibility of Mrs. Simpson for communion in the Church of England; it is the question of the personality of Mrs. Simpson as it has impressed itself upon the British mind, and of the suitability or otherwise of that personality to exert an intimate and constant influence upon the mind of the Monarch.

OF THE real personality of Mrs. Simpson it is probable that very little is known. It has been said of her portraits that they have some of the enigmatic quality of the Mona Lisa; and her character may not improbably correspond with her expression. The circumstances have obviously been unfavorable for any effort to "build up" a favorable picture of her in the public mind, in view of the fact that since she became an international figure she has been chiefly occupied in securing a legal termination to her second matrimonial venture. It is entirely possible, therefore, that the generally prevalent opinion of her is less favorable than it might rightly be. But the fact remains that a great mass of public opinion which cares nothing for the legal or religious problems raised by a divorce, or even by two divorces, is nevertheless strongly indisposed to welcome Mrs. Simpson as an important and permanent influence in the closest proximity to the Throne.

In this evaluation the fact of her being an American is in no way a hostile factor. There is not a doubt that the British public would cordially welcome, either as morganatic wife or as Queen, any American woman who possessed the faculty of engaging their sympathetic interest. There is not the slightest feeling that such a relationship would involve any danger to the monarchy or to the British Empire, but rather the reverse. But not enough is

known of Mrs. Simpson to engage that sympathetic interest; and in what is known, the facts that she has been unsuccessful in two marriages, and that her interests are apparently concerned almost wholly with the more frivolous side of the King's life, are of dominant importance.

IT IS impossible to imagine anything more disastrous than a political conflict, either in Parliament or at the polls, between a party which could represent itself as being "the King's Party" and a party which would have to shoulder the burden of opposition to the King's wishes. If there were any possibility of the formation of such a King's party, with any prospect of success at the polls, Mr. Baldwin's Government would almost certainly not have accepted the responsibility of opposing the King's wishes. As has already been suggested, if the popular conception of the lady in the case were such as to make it possible to dramatize her as the heroine of one of the "great passions" of history, as a fitting and dignified protagonist in a drama of "All For Love or The World Well Lost," such a King's party would have been easily formed and would have had its choice of many competent leaders. In that case the mere fact that it could have been formed would have obviated the necessity for it, for no Government would have defied its opposition. It has not been formed, and up to the time of writing there seems to be no prospect of its being formed, and in this fact there is surely an accurate index of the temper of the British people. That temper includes a profound affection and admiration for the young King, qualified in this instance by a conviction that he is not always the best judge of what is in his own best interests, that in a matter of this kind his judgment is especially likely to be led astray, and that if he is to continue on the throne it is the obvious duty of Parliament and of the people behind Parliament to save him from an error which might be fatal to his dynasty.

THERE is no doubt a very widespread sympathy with the King's natural and often expressed desire that he should be allowed to live his own life, and that desire is not so incompatible with the kingly function today as it would have been in a less individualistic generation a few decades ago. But even today there are limits to the royal freedom which must go far beyond those imposed upon the holder of any other public office in the state. The King alone is irremovable by anything short of revolution. He cannot be forced to abdicate; he can only be given his choice between abdicating and bowing to the will of the people in relation to some matter such as this which comes strictly and unquestionably within the sphere in which he is accountable to the people. And an irremovable holder of an office of tremendous, if indirect and periodic, power and influence must obviously be subject to the popular will in many matters which might affect his conduct in office, where an ordinary private citizen or a removable public officer could be left free to follow his own desires subject to the penalty of dismissal if his behavior failed to command approval.

The refusal of the Government to give its consent to any kind of marriage, morganatic or otherwise, with Mrs. Simpson is one thing; any demand for a pledge that the King will never marry her is quite another, and it is reassuring to learn that no such demand has been made by the Baldwin Government. The constitutionality of such a demand would be gravely doubtful. That the business interests of Great Britain would be very grateful if the King would give it is obvious, for the whole performance of the Coronation would be jeopardized if he were to contract such a marriage, or even to be merely pressing for it, at the time when that event is scheduled to take place. But the business interests of Great Britain have no right to dictate to His Majesty in any such matter, and the resentment which has been felt and expressed about the supposed attempt to "rush" the King into a decision is very natural and proper. All that Parliament can do, and therefore all that any Government with a majority in Parliament can do, is to regulate the social and financial status of whatever lady the King

(Continued on Next Page)



THE KING TALKS TO HIS SUBJECTS AT ABERTILLERY. Our photograph shows the Glebe Sports Ground, Abertillery, South Wales, where unemployed men are making their own sports ground on the side of the mountains above the town. They have been two years on the work, which is still uncompleted.

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

successes of the democratic movement in the American colonies of Great Britain and later in France. And the opposition to liberty was also not a mere opposition; it was a genuine passion for tradition, for discipline, for chivalry and for an old order of things which with all its defects had produced in Europe a great deal of beauty, of refinement and of nobility.

But today the animating passion is a passion against something, a passion of hatred, of fear, of resentment. The inspiring force behind the unity—largely real in spite of compulsive factors—of Germany or of Italy is not passion for a new idea or a new ideal. It is passion against the ideas and ideals of the Marxians. And the inspiring force of the Left in Spain and in France is not passion for Marxian ideas or ideals, it is passion against the methods and policies of the Fascists. There is no unifying

A WORD OF SYMPATHY

BY J. E. MIDDLETON

If I were King—as David was
Some gay millenniums ago—
I wonder if I'd calmly pause
In making love till I could know
The views of Tom and Dick and Harry
About the lady I would marry?

If I were King—in David's place
(Though Edward is the formal name)—
Would I enjoy the frowning face
Of grey-beards all too quick to blame,
Of peer or priest or mandarin
Bent on the lady I would win?

If I were King—to dance in chains,
The Throne bound tight upon my back,
My freedom marred with constant pains,
The leash of Empire never slack,—
I wonder if I'd have the pluck
To shake me free and try my luck?

If I were King—I cannot say!—
But if the lady I admired
Were brave and tender, sweet and gay
And all that Majesty desired,
I rather think I would sit tight
As an Alberta rancher might.

principle behind the resistance of the Spanish government forces except a common hatred and fear of Fascism. There is probably very little principle of any kind in the rebel forces—there obviously cannot be in the case of the Moors—except a despairing hope that Communism, which is utterly alien to the intensely individualist character, may be checked at the cost of setting up an almost equally repugnant system.

Nobody has written of the Europe of 1917 and after—nobody will ever write—

Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
And to be young was very heaven.

The spirit of the age is rather that of the old Greek tragic chorus: "Call no man happy until he is dead. The dead are free from pain." It is strange that a hundred years of the most astounding scientific and material progress ever achieved by the human race have added nothing to man's confidence, his serenity or his delight.

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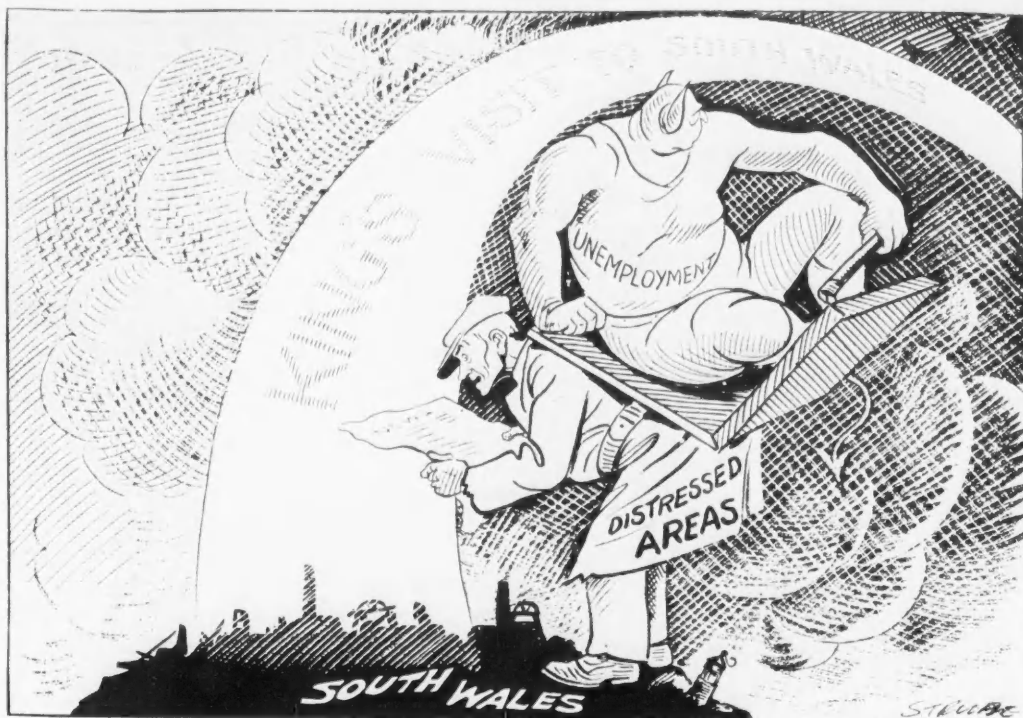
A GREAT ARCHIVIST

FEW public servants can ever have borne a more appropriate surname than Sir Arthur Doughty, former Archivist of the Dominion, whose death last week removes a figure well known in antiquarian and historical circles all over the world. There may be no truth in the story that the Dominion Government did not dare to appoint, and that no acceptable candidate dared to become, the new Archivist so long as Sir Arthur was still to be seen prowling around Ottawa; but the fact that the story could obtain such wide currency is striking evidence of the popular faith in the ex-Archivist's tenacity and overwhelming devotion to his work. He held his office for the best part of a lifetime, and while it must not be forgotten that he took over a good foundation from his predecessor, Douglas Brymner, the fact remains that in the thirty years of his service the whole concept of the function of public archives on this continent was radically altered and expanded, and that Sir Arthur throughout that time kept the Dominion Archives more than abreast of the general progress. To all persons seriously interested in the study of records he was courtesy personified, but his true genius revealed itself in his amazing capacity for smelling out valuable Canadiana in the most unlikely spots and inducing their owners to believe that his Ottawa building was the only possible place for them. While Doughty largely trained himself for his post, it is to be hoped that his successor will be a man with at least a reasonable amount of specialist qualification. Competition between archivistic institutions is keener now than it was in 1904.

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THE SCREEN OF CENSORSHIP

IT DOES not appear strange, unreasonable or undesirable to us that periodicals published in the realms over which King Edward is ruler should exhibit a much greater reticence of comment upon the King's private behavior—even when it begins to approach the stage of affecting his public position, provided that it has not actually reached that stage—than the press of other countries. The only element in the situation which has existed for several weeks in Great Britain which gives us cause for doubt is the policy pursued by the British authorities, of censoring the copies of foreign periodicals circulated in that country. Foreign periodicals, exempt from the obligations both of loyalty (except to their own rulers) and of good taste, can occasionally perform a useful function by acquainting the public with what is being said abroad but cannot be said at home. We should however have supposed that the appearance of mutilated pages and blackened columns in American and French periodicals would itself have been sufficient to acquaint at least a part of the British public with the idea that something was on foot which was fairly sure to break through the screen of censorship eventually.



LIGHT

BUZZARD GOES FASCIST

BY A. M. MOWAT

A further letter of Lord Chesterfield to his son traveling in America.

My dear Boy:

I THINK you would be making a mistake to return to England at the present time. Believing as you so strongly do in democratic government and what my Lords Vulture and Buzzard term "all this parliamentary nonsense," you could not help but find the atmosphere both of Mayfair and the City highly ungenial. In good society anti-semitism is now practically *de rigueur*, and it would greatly injure your social standing if you so far forgot yourself as to ridicule Sir Oswald's fascist brutalities and East London Jew-baiting.

Fortunately for my own comfort and peace of mind, I have always cultivated flexible habits of thought, especially on matters of principle; so seeing which way the political wind was blowing, I trimmed my sails sufficiently early to save both my face and my income. But I doubt very much, my dear fellow, if you could do the same. If you will forgive my saying so, you have always appeared to me to lack those qualities of character which made the good Vicar of Bray successful. As a matter of fact, so swift has been the swing to the extreme Right that even some of my most astute friends were caught napping—Lloyd George for example, whose recent panicky volteface was as amusing as it was futile. Buzzard and Vulture both told me in confidence that the old man had had his "change of heart" a year too late to do him any real good.

"TODAY," they said, "we don't need the feller. Had he helped us hold the masses quiet while we were trying to put over the Laval-Hoare proposals his support would have been invaluable. The National Government was then in a tight place and we all knew it. But now with collective security successfully smashed and democracy on the run, we of the ruling classes don't need his services any more than we do those of Gentleman Ramsay."

I could not resist interrupting him. "What makes you so sure," I said, "that the ruling classes favor Fascism? Surely England is traditionally democratic."

Vulture's lips positively curled. "My dear man," he cried, "when did you last read your English history? Don't you realize that since the days of Wat Tyler and Jack Cade the English ruling classes have consistently and courageously opposed any increase of freedom to the masses?"

"Oh! come, Vulture," said I, "Tyler and Cade are very ancient history. But in more modern times surely the ruling classes of Britain have stood for democracy and what Mr. Baldwin calls the 'Freedom of the Human Spirit'?"

Vulture was most indignant. "I don't think," said he, "you're being fair to our class, and I defy you to mention any major instance where as a class we voluntarily acted in the way you describe—voluntarily mind you."

I MUST say I wracked my brains vainly for an instance, and he continued earnestly: "Be fair, Chesterfield, be fair. Wasn't it the nobility and gentry of England who backed the Stuarts against the commons, at any rate until they saw they were on the losing side? Wasn't it the squirearchy of England in the 18th century who organized the whole of Europe in defence of Bourbonism against the rising tide of French democracy? Wasn't it our own grandfathers who supported the South in their struggle to maintain slavery in America in 1860? Wasn't it Buzzard and me and our friends who intervened so handsomely on the side of the white armies against the Russian people in 1919? And I suppose even you would admit that better-class opinion in England today is heavily on the side of Franco and his gallant Moors. As a matter of fact, Chesterfield, it was Buzzard and I who warned Franco four years ago that the grandes and landowners of Spain would never be able to hold their people indefinitely in subjection unless he and Mola took a leaf out of the book of English ruling class strategy. You're so rusty in your history, Chesty, that I am afraid you have forgotten that it was that grand old ruling-class Englishman, the 17th-century Earl of Strafford, who realized that the only sure way to smash a democracy is to have an army of foreign mercenaries. By means of his plan, 'Thorough,' he and his friends unobtrusively built up a well equipped force of savage Irish Kerns and were almost ready to let them loose on London and the quiet English countryside when the confounded Scots spoilt everything by rising in revolt before he could land his Moors. I mean his Irishmen, at Bristol. Poor Strafford lost his head for his patriotism. But in spite of that I

have always maintained that it is good ruling-class strategy to use foreign troops in a democratic emergency, just as we used the Hessians against American democracy in 1776. Anyway, Franco thought so well of the plan, that he wrote and told me he was going to put it into effect. He thanked me effusively for calling it to his attention. I remember his closing sentence, 'Your English plan again the incomparable foresight of your English ruling classes. They are a standing reproof to the weak-kneed humanitarianism of our own Spanish financiers and landowners.'

I HAVE written all this, my dear boy, in order to convince you that you would be happier out of England at the present time. Vulture and his friends are so thoroughly alarmed at the growth of democratic sentiment that they are determined to crush it once and for all. "Chesterfield," he said to me the other day at luncheon, "the time has come when the best people the world over must stand shoulder to shoulder, whether they are tuppenny-ha'penny aristocrats like yourself or great economic royalists like Buzzard and me."

He was of course frightfully depressed at the Roosevelt victory. "But what can you expect," he cried, "from a man who is not only a traitor to his own class but has sunk so low that he appeals to the common voters on no higher ground than their material interests?"

In Europe, however, he believes the situation is much brighter. When the Moors have sacked Madrid, Baldwin, he hopes, will have the decency to recognize Franco's government without any more shilly-shallying, make his peace with Mussolini by kicking Selassie out of the League, and give France clearly to understand (what Hoare hinted at the other day when he said that Britain was not committed to send troops across the Channel), that she need expect no English support till she repudiates the Popular Front government and her alliance with the Soviets.

"Once a rightist government is again in power in France," he chuckled, "the way will be clear for Germany, Italy and Japan to smash Russia and restore to Europe 'the European way of life.'"

AS VULTURE fell silent at this point, I murmured that I rather thought he was leaving the British masses out of his calculations. "Are you not fearful," said I, "that at the next general election the National Government will be defeated by a party which actually believes in democracy?"

He admitted frankly that the danger was very real. "That is why," said he, "the attack on Russia must not be delayed too long. However, there is no need for the ruling classes to despair even if a democratic government is returned to office. Organized wealth and the Press, now largely controlled by my Lords Squawk and Gibber, would still count for much. Nor have we neglected to provide ourselves with certain safeguards. Under Lord Trenchard, for example, the Metropolitan police force was made much more reliable. The old English democratic Bobby was eliminated and his place filled by clean-limbed young fellows from our public schools, who in a pinch would I trust follow Sir Oswald and his black shirts through Hell and High-water."

"My dear Vulture," I expostulated, "you must be dreaming. You can't crush British democracy with a few policemen and black-shirted rowdies."

I NEVER said we could," he replied placidly. "I merely mentioned them as a first line of defence against disorders inevitably attendant upon the coming into power of a democratic government. What Buzzard and I really rely on to preserve British culture is a well trained foreign force composed of picked regiments from among the Sikhs, Gurkhas and the more martial African tribes. In thinking thus I cannot feel we are unduly optimistic. If Franco and his crowd can civilize Spain with only the Moors and German and Italian legionnaires, what may not we accomplish with the man power of Asia and Africa at our back? And before I forget it, Chesty, you might ask that boy of yours if there are any Indians in Canada available for a military adventure. A few thousand redskins in Hyde Park equipped with tomahawks and war paint would have an excellent moral effect on the licentious democracy of our London suburbs."

Thus speaks my Lord Vulture. Of course, you must understand that he is not as extreme in his views as Mosley and the older major-generals, but he does represent a fair cross-section of good society opinion, so take my tip, my dear boy, and stay out of England until the political situation clarifies itself.

Your affectionate father,

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THE KING AND CONSTITUTION

(Continued from Page One)

does marry. He is not subject to the Royal Marriages Act, which does not touch the person of the Sovereign. There seems to be good ground for the view that he could, if he so wished, marry Mrs. Simpson at a registrar's office on the day after her decree nisi becomes absolute; but Parliament and Parliament alone would then have to determine the status of the bride. Confronted with such a *fait accompli* the task of Parliament would certainly be difficult, but it would be perfectly within its power to refuse to recognize her in any way whatsoever, and the King could then either accept that situation or dissolve Parliament and seek to obtain a more compliant body of advisers. If he failed to obtain a Government favorable to his wishes he would either have to rule without Parliament or abdicate.

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Vol. 52, No. 6 Whole No. 2282

—History of Canada, Nov. 30 to Dec. 7 CANADA DIDN'T DO IT

EMPIRE

"Constitutional" Crisis: Prime Minister Mackenzie King denied statements and suggestions from England that Canada had taken the initiative in the precipitation of the disagreement between the King and the Government of Great Britain over the King's marriage plans.

U.S. RELATIONS

International Tribunal: Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenshield of Quebec Superior Court, and Hon. Charles Warren, former assistant Attorney-General of the United States, appointed as national members of the tribunal established to assess damage claims from residents of State of Washington whose properties are allegedly damaged by fumes from smelter at Trail, B.C. St. Lawrence Waterway: Prime Minister Mackenzie King received delegations from Washington and New York concerning seaway but conversations not made public.

DOMINION

Defence: Contract to build five flying boats for Royal Canadian Air Force at cost of \$780,000 awarded to Canadian Vickers Limited, Montreal. Lt.-Col. E. W. Sanson, D.S.O., Montreal, appointed Director of Military Training at National Defence headquarters, Ottawa. Indian Affairs: R. A. Hoey, former minister of education for Manitoba, appointed head of welfare and training service in Indian Affairs branch of reorganized department of mines and resources, appointment of Major D. M. MacKay, M.L.A. for Carleton Place, as Resident Commissioner of Indian Affairs for British Columbia, announced by Hon. T. A. Crotier, Parliament. Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced Jan. 14 as date of opening of Parliament, he predicted session will be short. Postage: Postmaster-General Hon. J. C. Elliott announced that a new stamp bearing the portrait of King Edward VIII will be issued "in the near future". Radio: W. Gladstone Murray, general manager C.B.C., announced corporation will increase its time on the air beyond the present six hours daily. Royal Commission: Turgeon investigation of grain marketing opened in Winnipeg. Tariff: Rubber tires for farm tractors entitled to entry duty free. Tariff Board ruled. Tax Collection: Hon. J. L. Halsey, minister of national revenue, stated income tax collections to Nov. 30 are \$18,000,000 higher than year ago; collections to date, \$87,748,040. Transportation: Hon. C. D. Howe announced Government will act to prevent exploitation of investing public which might result from an export aviation boom.

ALBERTA

Employment: Arrangements completed for an advance of \$180,000 from federal Government for work-always scheme for unemployed. Hon. W. W. Cross, provincial minister of labor, announced, plan will provide work for 1,500 jobless. Municipal Affairs: Three of Calgary's five Social Credit aldermen charging that Alberta Government was not carrying out Social Credit principles, declared themselves no longer supporters of Social Credit party in municipal affairs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Municipal Affairs: Chief staff of Vancouver moved into new \$1,000,000 city hall. Vancouver police investigation continued. R. W. Gill, banks, chief man of City Council, declared arrested on charge of defamatory libel following allegedly libelous statement concerning Chief of Police Porter at public meeting.

NOVA SCOTIA

Government Offices: Members of provincial civil service started moving into new eight-story Provincial Building, erected at cost of \$1,000,000, which will house most of departments of Government.

ONTARIO

Hydro: Chief Justice Rose dissipated action of Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission seeking recovery from former commissioner, socialist Arthur Meichen, former chief engineer of A. G. G. and former solicitor, I. R. Lewis, K.C., of \$4,000, said in the former commission to law detectives and a Chicago law firm, for prepare reports on alleged subversive activities. Ottawa Valley Power Company recovered \$118,767 from O.H.E.P.C. under terms of settlement based on recent judgment of court of appeal in contract cancellation case. Mr. Justice

Middleton signed order approving of \$127,000 as amount to be paid into court by Hydro Commission as security for costs in carrying Ottawa Valley appeal to Privy Council. Mines: Provincial department of mines announced Ontario gold production for first 10 months of year \$66,213,602, an increase of approximately \$5,000,000 over last year. Municipal Affairs: Deputations from Toronto and Hamilton asked Welfare Minister Croll to relieve municipalities of all costs of relief administration. Quintuplets: Miss Clara Tremblay, Sandwich, East, appointed school mistress to quintuplets.

QUEBEC

Judiciary: Wilfrid Lazare, K.C., Sherbrooke, appointed judge of Superior Court to fill vacancy created by death of Mr. Justice A. E. Delorme. Transportation: Quebec Public Service Commission granted permission to Quebec Central Railway to carry mail and passengers by automobile between St. Georges de Beauce and Lac Frontiere where rail service discontinued.

POLITICS

Dominion: Premier Abernethy of Alberta claimed in speech that Social Credit movement gaining ground rapidly in all parts of Canada, including Ontario and Quebec, and is "sweeping British Columbia like a prairie fire." British Columbia: The provincial Social Credit League announced the names of 11 candidates who will contest seats in next provincial election. Quebec: Camille Houde nominated for Montreal mayorship; provincial parties officially not participating in election.

EDUCATION

McGill: Retirement of Mrs. Walter Vaughan, Warden of Royal Victoria College, announced to take place at end of spring term, two retiring bursaries tenable in departments of zoology, mining or metallurgy, established.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

Bridge: Team-of-four, contract bridge championship of United States won by Canadian team consisting of Mrs. J. A. Finkner of Belleville, wife of Ontario minister of health, and Mrs. W. M. Anderson, D. G. Farquharson and R. E. Sheardown, Toronto. Cinema: Vancouver branch of National Film Society forced to move to large auditorium owing to great public interest in its work.

PERSONAL

Canadian National Safety League elected president, W. J. Langston, Montreal; vice-president, C. A. Campbell, Toronto.

LABOR

Alberta: Hon. Norman Rogers, federal minister of labor, announced establishment of conciliation board to deal with dispute between coal miners and employers at Cadomin. Ontario: Stevedores at Point Edward went on strike when demands for increased wages refused; as strike progressed rocks were hurled at automobiles approaching docks.

OBITUARY

Currie, Miss Mabel Annie, Strathroy, Ont., sister of the late Sir Arthur Currie, Doughty, Sir Arthur, Ottawa, Dominion Archivist, from 1904 until his retirement last year (76). Davidson, George G., Calgary, former superintendent western division railway mail service (67). de Lorimier, Mr. Justice Albert E., Montreal, judge of Quebec Superior Court. Dunn, Robert Jr., Victoria, deputy minister of mines for British Columbia (52). Joslin, C. E., Montreal, retired candy manufacturer (81). Longhurst, Mrs. W. B., Toronto, wife of Ven. Archbishop Longhurst, formerly of Granby, Que. (80). Macdonald, Alan Counsell, Montreal, publicity and advertising manager Royal Trust Company (57). Metcalf, Mr. Justice Wilfrid, Montreal, judge of Quebec Superior Court (75). Muzow, Archimandrite, Sclaveter, Winnipeg, retired priest of Russian Orthodox Church (84). Nickerson, H. B., North Sydney, N.S., wholesale fish merchant (52). Rudolph, Capt. Frank G., Halifax, harbor master at Halifax for 25 years prior to retirement in 1928. Rumsey, William Frederick, Toronto, wholesale merchant, president Rumsey and Co. Ltd. (58). Sparrow, John M., Toronto, president Imperial Varnish and Color Co. Ltd. (72). Spurgin, Major K. B., Victoria, noted British Columbia architect. Wilson, Samuel, Fort Erie, Ont., last survivor at Fort Erie at Battle of Ridgeway during Fenian raids (84).



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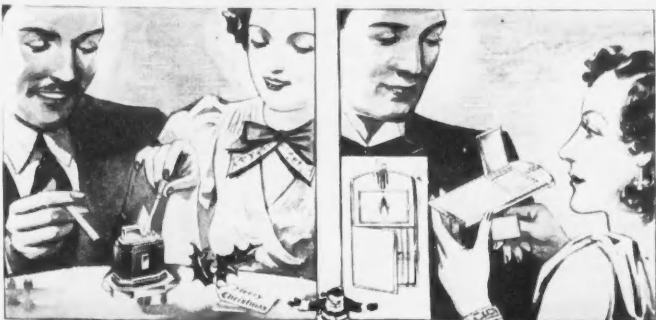
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HOLIDAYING IN HAWAII. Frederick Niven, the well-known Canadian author, with Mrs. Niven, photographed on the "Empress of Canada" which took him recently to Hawaii to recuperate from illness.

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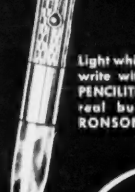
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THE PRY OF BOMBS. A view of the city of Madrid.

INDIANS ON RELIEF

BY PHILIP H. GODSELL, F.R.G.S.

ACCORDING to a statement made in the House of Commons by the Hon. T. A. Crerar, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, one-third of the Indian population of Canada is on relief. He added that perhaps education might eventually solve this problem.

Unfortunately it will not, at least so far as the Northern Indians are concerned, for the trouble is more deep-rooted than appears upon the surface.

Six years ago I sounded a warning that there was serious danger of an expensive Indian problem developing if steps were not immediately taken to prevent the exploitation of the natives, and the overrunning of their hunting grounds by hordes of irresponsible white trappers. And this warning was the result of studied opinion following twenty-five years of close contact with all the leading tribes of the Far North.

During my widespread travels, which carried me from Labrador to Alaska, and from the Great Lakes to the Arctic Islands, I had opportunities granted to few men to become intimately acquainted with these natives, as well as their terrain.

Thirty years ago there were few destitute Indians in the North. At that time they were, on the whole, a self-respecting race engaged in gainful and healthy occupations: hunting, fishing and trapping, and trading their furs with the factors of the Hudson's Bay Company who still more or less monopolized the North. True enough, they did not pay the native more than they had to for his furs, but the goods were of the best, and the undesirable features which have always been an accompaniment of opposition in the fur trade in the North were absent.

IN THOSE days there was in effect a system originated by the early Jesuit priests and the Governors of New France. Each Indian family owned its own individual hunting grounds, which were handed down from one generation to another and were distinguished by various creeks and hills which formed the boundaries. There was no poaching; for each hunter's rights were fully recognized by other members of the tribe.

In the good rabbit years, when fox and lynx were plentiful, the beaver were left almost untouched, being permitted to multiply and thus form a reserve upon which to draw when other furs again became scarce, as invariably occurred within the ten-year cycle. Consequently the foundation stock of the fur country remained unimpaired and only the surplus or "overflow" was trapped and disposed of to the traders.

But with the advent of the War came a temporary demoralization of the fur trade, which was followed by a boom in prices such as had never been known before. Then railroads opened up the Peace River country, and tapped the vast Mackenzie Athabasca region and the forests of Northern Ontario. Thus the vast natural fur preserves of the Dominion were thrown open to exploitation by the trapper and the trader. The demoralization of the native population of large areas quickly followed as traders of a dozen creeds and nationalities plied them with alcoholic extracts, the ingredients for home-brew and other civilized blessings.

UNREASONING competition, together with the introduction of tawdry trinkets and silk hosiery and clothing for the squaws, soon spurred the Indian to intensive trapping and hunting, which was only increased by the presence of innumerable white trappers.

Some of these men were orthodox trappers who desired only to escape from the trammels of civilized life and to make a living in the wilderness. But there was another type, many of whom were not bona fide Canadians, whose desire was merely to amass riches as quickly as possible and then get out of the country.

The usual method of trapping employed by the old-timers was too slow and onerous for them. There was another, and quicker, way of getting furs. And so they scattered poison baits promiscuously about. It

was a method which was hard to control or detect owing to the difficulty of catching a man red-handed, and was infinitely more destructive than the most intensive trapping. Game wardens and police were at a distinct disadvantage, since these trappers were widely scattered, and as a rule they took good care to keep their poison cached in some rotten log in the woods and not around their cabins.

After swallowing frozen poison baits animals would frequently escape into the woods, only to die a lingering death and then be devoured by others of their kind who would also die from eating their poisoned carcasses. Consequently the damage was widespread.

ILLEGALLY, with the advent of the aeroplane, small aeroplane companies grub-staked bands of trappers, dropped them in the heart of the Indian hunting grounds with large supplies of traps and, no doubt, ample poison; picked them up later and allowed them twenty-five per cent. of their catch.

Many trappers now use aeroplanes to penetrate into the very heart of what were once the great natural fur preserves of the Dominion where they are free to pursue their activities unhindered and unseen.

Along certain sections of the Hudson Bay Railway, and in other large areas as far north as the Mackenzie River region which once supported considerable numbers of Indians, the fur-bearing animals have become almost non-existent, and the natives whom I once knew as prosperous trappers have become spineless indigents dependent upon government relief.

The Eskimos have been more fortunate. Distance has, no doubt, lent a certain amount of enchantment to these people of the polar spaces, and they have therefore appeared more to the imagination of the public than the Indian. As a consequence they have been protected, large areas having been set aside in the Arctic as preserves in which they alone are permitted to hunt and trap. But these areas only support Arctic animals.

EDUCATION is certainly not the answer to the problem. Beyond a certain point it is of little use to most of these Northern Indians. They are not as adaptable as the farming Indians of the prairies. There is not a farming country, and with few exceptions they are not physically or mentally adapted to compete with the white man as a laborer or in mining and industrial pursuits. They are, and will remain, essentially hunters and trappers, for their country is to a large extent useless except for mining, hunting and fishing, and unless the game is safeguarded they will disappear as the Stikonne and Beaver tribes are doing, or become dispirited and impoverished recipients of government rations.

Within a quarter of a century the caribou herds have been reduced from approximately thirty million to three million, the musk-oxen have been almost exterminated, and the same thing has been happening to the other game and fur-bearing animals.

In the United States President Roosevelt has inaugurated a "New Deal" for the Indian, and many of the injustices done him by the all-conquering and acquisitive whites are now being remedied as far as is humanly possible. Why, therefore, not a "New Deal" for our own Indians? Not a deal necessitating the expenditure of vast sums of money but simply an understanding with the Provinces entailing the setting aside of large, carefully selected preserves in wooded areas throughout the forested belt of the Dominion in which none but natives be permitted to trap.

This, no doubt, would eventually help the situation, increase the fur supply, improve the morale and stamina of the Indians, and relieve the taxpayers and the Treasury from another added burden, while being in accord with the humanitarian spirit of the times.

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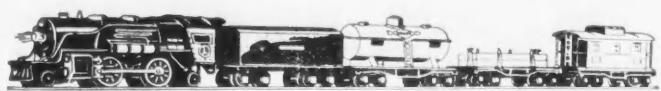
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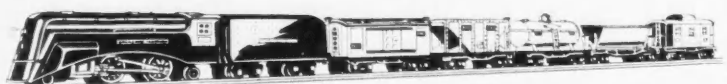
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MUSICAL EVENTS

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

SIR ERNEST MACMILLAN presented an all-Wagner concert with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra in Massey Hall last week, with Florence Austral, soprano, as the assisting artist. This concert was of a far more satisfactory length than the similar one last season, and one left the hall satisfied but not sated. All-Wagner programs are a severe strain on the wind players in an orchestra, and on this occasion all sections rose to the occasion nobly. Apart from some slips in intonation near the beginning or near the end and there is ample excuse, not to say precedent, for both—it was a nearly flawless performance. It was noticeable how greatly the horns have improved, and there is no longer the tendency that there was three or four years ago for the wind instruments to slack behind the beat in leads.

The first number on the program was the overture to "The Flying Dutchman," followed by two excerpts from Act II of the same opera—the Spinning Cloths and Sena's Ballad. Miss Austral sang the part of Sena magnificently. Her voice is wonderfully clear and ringing and always dominated the orchestra. Her work is finely and simply dramatic and of such genuine sincerity that never for a moment did it verge on the theatrical. Miss Amy Fleming took the part of Mary, singing this contralto role with authority, great beauty of phrasing, and a voice powerful enough to prevent any feeling of imbalance. It is a particularly thankless task to take a minor part on the same platform as one of the world's greatest singers, and it says much for the artistry of both that the audience was never conscious of any discrepancy. Personally I felt that the overture and *Bachantelle* from *Tannhauser* could well have been omitted. It is getting rather hackneyed. But the orchestra certainly surpassed themselves in the playing of it. The whole latter half of the program was devoted to three excerpts from "The Twilight of the Gods"—the Rhine Tournay, the Funeral March, and Brunnhilde's Immolation. This last was splendid in every way. The orchestra seemed inspired by Miss Austral's magnificent work and the result was really thrilling. The other two excerpts were not quite so good. The Rhine Tournay seemed a little long, and there was a suggestion of dragging tempo in the Funeral March, which was rather an emotional let-down. Taken by and large, however, it was an excellent concert, and Sir Ernest's readings were as authoritative and vital as ever.

THE second concert of the Bach Society of this season was given in the Conservatory Concert Hall last week, and was devoted to concertos. One so seldom has a chance in this country to hear these works, that a concert entirely given up to them is particularly an enjoyment. This one had the added advantage of being a little on the short side. Like Sam Weiler's celebrated letter to "Mary, Housemaid at Mr. Neepkin's," it left one wishing for more, a state of mind which is, perhaps, as much to be desired in audiences as in receivers of letters.

The first work, after a short preface by Reginald Stewart, most of which I missed due to the clattering and whispering of late comers, was the cello concerto in F minor. Mr. Stewart played the cello part on the piano, and a small orchestra of "the usual strings" accompanied him, Adolph Kolofsky being concert master. This last named next played the E major concerto for violin and orchestra, and lastly came the concerto for two pianos, all cello-bos the second piano part being played by Wilfred Powell. It is the first time I have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Powell, and it was a pleasure. His tone is good, and his phrasing neat and satisfying. It would be interesting to go on to consider in some detail the form of these works and their surprisingly modern harmonies, for Bach was far more "modern" than most moderns with whom people in this country are familiar but being a consummate musical artist he never offended good taste by insistence on mere effect. Lack of space forbids, however, any such consideration, and one can only advise the musically inclined to join the Bach Society even if they have to spend their last coin. The concerts are of absorbing interest.

GORDON HALLETT and Clifford Goode gave their first two piano recitals in Eaton Auditorium last Thursday, December 3. Mr. Poole I had not heard before, but from Mr. Hallett one has come to expect work carefully thought out and prepared with great thoroughness. The two boys are excellent team, playing with a very wide dynamic range and with an astounding amount of freedom. Mr. Hallett quite definitely takes the lead, Mr. Poole lacking somewhat as yet in emotional power, and his passage work is occasionally marred even so slightly by lack of smoothness. This fault I have no doubt will shortly disappear and his sustained tone is very fine. Mr. Hallett displayed a greater technical brilliance than I have heard from him hitherto, but then his playing is always a little better than the time before. Both players have a distinct gift for ensemble, and the interdependence between the two pianos was very smooth and finished.

The program opened with Beethoven's *Piano Concerto*, very gay and charming, with a Mozartian flavor. Two Bach numbers followed this, the *Chorale*, "Mitt'ig's by Thy Grace," and the *Fantasia and Fugue in G minor*. The former was played with the serious distinction it deserves, and the chorale time was brought out clearly and with a beautiful tone. The *Fantasia* was also quite impressive, but the *Fugue* would have gained very considerably, I think, with the use of a more deliberate tempo and with less heavily marked accents which gave it rather a choppy effect. One finds



DONALD HEINS, assistant conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, who will be Master of Ceremonies at the Christmas Box Symphony in Massey Hall on Dec. 15th.

—Photo by Ronny Jaques.

rather a tendency, nowadays, to play the faster movements of Bach at a speed which is quite uncalculated for and which destroys their intelligibility. The same what to my mind is error—was noticeable at the Bach Society's concert. Pictures at an Exposition completed the first half of the program. This work of Mousorgsky's gains, I think, when played by two pianos. It was played with a fine attention to detail which never led to an ignoring of the general effect, and indeed it sounded as well as I ever recall hearing it. After the usual intermission came Debussy's *Petite Suite*, which was perhaps the least satisfying performance of the evening, followed by Rachmaninoff's *Romance* and the *Arkansaw Traveller*. I still prefer the *Er Konig* as a song, but the arrangement was good and well played. Liszt's *Second Hungarian Rhapsody* ended the program and I found it more thrilling than I had ever hoped to find this rather hackneyed work again. Several encores were demanded, and included Dux's *Rolling Fire*, a skittish little work I had not heard before.

AT THE second of this season's recitals of Chamber Music by the Conservatory String Quartet, Ernest Bloch's Suite for viola and piano received its first Canadian performance, apart from having been played by the same two artists—Tom Brennan, viola, Louis Crerar, piano—at one of the Hart House five o'clocks a few weeks ago. So judicious and knowledgeable a critic as Ernest Newman has, I believe, praised it highly, considering it one of the most important additions to the literature of the viola in recent years. But it is not so very recent now either, for it was in 1919 that this work won the Coolidge Prize. Like all Bloch's work it is in an idiom which is peculiarly his own, but though still clearly oriental in flavor with the particular and strongly marked rhythms of the East, it is less Hebrew in character, nor has the composer made any use of quarter-tones as in the Quartet and some of the cello pieces. It is a long work, lasting somewhere in the neighborhood of forty minutes. But though there is a certain sameness in the harmonies used, which gives a slightly monotonous effect, one cannot say that it is padded. There is a wealth of melodic and rhythmic material, and the composer has explored so widely the resources of the viola, making artistic use of the instrument's peculiar tone qualities, that the harmonic repetitiveness is hardly noticed. Both artists played extremely well, though I think they did it better at Hart House, and no work, unfamiliar and novel in style to an audience, could have had a better presentation. It was very alive and the ensemble approached perfection. Prior to this work was played Mozart's Quartet in F major, one of those the cello part of which the King of Prussia found so difficult, and afterwards the Debussy Quartet.

TWENTY-ONE years ago prisoners of war interned in a German camp at Ruhlen, Germany, decided to make their Christmas brighter by producing "Cinderella," a Christmas pantomime. Among the prisoners was a young Canadian musician, and to him was given the task of arranging the music. Typical of the pantomimes of that day, the music was drawn from current popular tunes.

Next Tuesday night in Massey Hall, when the Toronto Symphony Orchestra presents its annual "Christmas Box Symphony" concert, one of the numbers will be the overture to this prison camp pantomime, and the orchestra will be conducted by the composer. Who is the composer? He is Toronto's distinguished musician-knight, Sir Ernest MacMillan, conductor of Canada's premier orchestra.

As all those who attended last year's joyous party by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra know, the "Christmas Box Symphony" concert presents the orchestra in its gayest mood. It is a night of fun and frolic, served up in such a manner that the members of the orchestra, as well as the audience, may be said to enjoy themselves. Like last year's concert, this season's affair will be replete with surprises, some of which will be a surprise even to members of the orchestra. With Donald Heins acting as master of ceremonies, everything is being done to make next Tuesday's event "brighter and merrier" than ever, with everyone promised a jolly good time. The various orchestral numbers, to be conducted by Sir Ernest MacMillan and played by the orchestra in its usual dignified manner, have been announced, but that part of the program where decorum is thrown to the winds and the members of the orchestra begin to "cut up," is being closely guarded.

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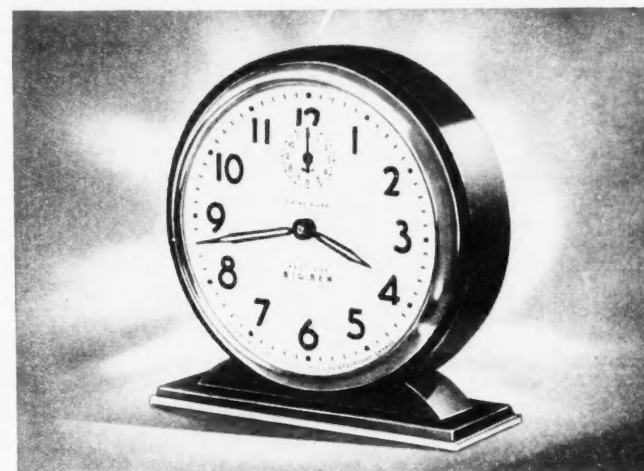
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LIGHT ON DELIUS

BY ELIZABETH HASTINGS

WHERE solitude endeth, there be-
ginneeth the market-places; and
where the market-place be-
ginneeth also the noise of the
great actors and the buzzing of
the poison-flies." and it was the
philosophy of contemplation in soli-
tude of Nietzsche's super-man Zarathu-
stra which first dictated Frederik
Delius' withdrawal from the world. It
was the beginning also of the highly
idiosyncratic music of "Brigg Fair,"
"The Song of Summer," the Cello
Concerto and Sonata, "On Hearing the
First Cuckoo in Spring" and the
"Village Romeo and Juliet," most of
it music which seems to have implicit
in its melancholy and wistful resig-
nation, the denial of all those Nietz-
schian virtues of which he was the
declared champion.

Eric Fenby in "Delius As I Knew
Him" (Oxford, \$2.50), tells of the last
six years of Delius' life, during which
he acted as amanuensis to the blind
and paralysed composer. Acting upon
an impulse which he found difficult to
define, but which was inspired by his
intense gratitude for the music he
loved, and his sorrow at the com-
poser's tragic misfortune, he proposed
himself to that strange household
fortified for thirty years in a villa
forty miles from Paris. His offer was
accepted immediately and with en-
thusiasm. And so in October, 1928, he
went to Grez-sur-Loing, and began the
task which he had undertaken. Far
from being a happy dream, he found
it at first an almost unendurable
nightmare. Delius was inhumanly
aloof, self-sufficient, intellectually iso-
lated, incredibly egotistical, suffering
agonies which to a less disciplined
man would have been intolerable and
impatient of the young Englishman's
timidity. Without the kindness and
understanding of Delius' wife Jelka,
in many ways a remarkable woman,
he could not have gone on. But with
her help he succeeded during the years
he was there, in taking down from the
composer's dictation several songs
which had been laid aside at the
beginning of his illness, including the
"Poem of Life and Love," "Hossan,"
and "Cynara." He also transcribed
entire new songs, among them "A
Song of Summer," "Songs of Farewell,"
and "Sea Drifts." The composer's dic-
tation was rapid and difficult, and

during those periods "the accompa-
nying mood was one of frenzy and great
physical activity," and he had finally
to be carried away exhausted.

FENBY soon found Delius a man of
relentless mind and dominating
character. In conversation and in
music he had no preliminaries. He
always went straight to the heart of
the matter, and he had no capacity for
feeling a thing from anybody else's
point of view. He had no use for music
constructed knowingly on any har-
monic scheme whatsoever. Neither did
he believe in learning harmony and
counterpoint. "You can't teach a young
musician to compose," he said. "Com-
position as taught in our academies is
a farce. Music is an outburst of the
soul. It is not experimental analysis
like chemistry. Never believe the say-
ing that one must hear music many
times to appreciate it. It is utter
nonsense; the last resort of the in-
competent."

Criticism directed against his work
was mostly against his "lack of form."
In one of his many fine passages,
Fenby repudiates that criticism: "It
has always been my opinion that
Delius had a well-high perfect sense of
form for what he had to say. In his
mature works he said things as lucidly
and expressively as he could. There is
no 'passage work,' no 'working out,'
no meaningless repetition, and in the
sustained intensity of the rhapsodic
flow of his music the decorative detail
is caught up and transformed into the
framework of his own particular sense
of architectural design. . . . His
sweet meandering is due not so much
to his lack of proportion, but simply
because he could not tear himself
away from the loveliness that he had
created," which last is naive of both
Delius and his amanuensis.

In spite of his rigid seclusion, he
admitted a few friends from time to
time. Chief among them were Sir
Thomas Beecham, Percy Grainger,
Evelyn Howard-Jones, Barjansky, Bal-
four Gardiner, Philip Heseltine, and
Alden Brooks, who paid him flying
visits whenever they could. And in
spite of himself he adored them. With-
out these interludes of human com-
panionship Fenby could scarcely have
endured that bleak household, so un-
bearable at times with the nervous



BOB BOWMAN

tensions created by Delius' harshness
and suffering. As it was, the young
musician suffered a nervous break-
down in 1929 just before the great
Delius Festival given by one of Delius'
greatest admirers and staunchest
friends, Sir Thomas Beecham, in
October of that year. No one could
conduct that music as Beecham could.
That was the way Delius wanted it
played, and he hoped it would establish
a tradition by which his music should
live.

His greatest joy was in listening to
his own music—either from the line
recordings he loved, or Sir Thomas'
superb broadcasts from London. Then,
sitting very tall in his great chair,
gaunt, deathly pale, with a fine
classical head, proud, erect and eyes
wide open but unseeing, he would sway
slightly and in rapture to the exquisite
rhythms of his own making. Very
little other music was ever heard in
that sombre room. "Don't ask me to
listen to the music of the Immortals,"
he once told Fenby. "I can't abide
it. I finished with them long ago!"
But occasionally in a rare impulsive
mood he would allow Fenby to play
the recordings of the despised Im-
mortals. But he was suspicious of study.
"Learning," he said, "killed instinct."

The great Delius died, after several
days of terrible suffering, in June,
1934, and is buried at Limsfield.

BOWMAN CALLING

BY JOHN HARDY

IF SOMETHING of the essential
character of a people is revealed by
the style of daily newspaper, the type
of advertising and the form of enter-
tainment they prefer, a change from
restraint and conservatism toward
spontaneity and greater liveliness
must be occurring in the average
Englishman. An indication of such a
change can be found in the enthusiasm
with which British broadcast listeners
have received Bob Bowman, young
Canadian "wireless" commentator.
Within six months of his first major
hockey broadcast he was recognized as
the most popular B.B.C. sports an-
nouncer, was promoted from an
obscure position in the B.B.C. to an
important one, made a movie, and
finally transferred his services to the
J. Walter Thompson Company, reput-
edly the world's most important radio
advertising agency.

Son of a well-known Ottawa jour-
nalist, and graduate of McGill, Bow-
man went to England two years ago.
When he joined the staff of the B.B.C.
he had little thought or ambition of
becoming a "radio personality." His
purpose was to learn the executive
side of broadcasting well enough to
return to Canada and secure a
relatively good position with a Cana-
dian broadcasting station.

The rising interest in hockey in
Great Britain provided the "break"
which changed the direction of his
career from desk to microphone. An-
nouncers who knew hockey were
needed and Bowman was assigned to
them. In one's first hockey broadcast
there is no time to be anything but
one's natural self, so Bowman was just
himself, a Canadian very happy at
seeing a hockey game again and being
able to talk about it. A year and a
half in England had not affected his
Canadian accent, and to the Canadian
accent he naturally added Canadian
hockey language and the North
American style of describing a sports
event. So well did the English like it
that he was immediately assigned to
broadcast the Olympic hockey games
for B.B.C. It was the game between
England and the United States, which
went three periods overtime without
breaking the tie, that put the name
of Bowman into the everyday vocabu-
lary of sports fans throughout the
British Isles. Here is the description

of the broadcast by Paul Holt,
columnist of the *Daily Express*:

"High spot of the week-end listen-
ing was undoubtedly the perform-
ance of Mr. Bob Bowman, commenting
on the Anglo-American ice hockey
match at Garmisch. What a lad!"

"He hypnotised the B.B.C. gentle-
men, for they allowed him to overrun
his time by sixty minutes, whereas
Mr. John Wills, due to do a piano
recital from Portland Place, put his
hat on and went home. I only hope
Mr. Wills heard Mr. Bowman, too, to
console him."

"Vivid always, he rose to it mag-
nificently when the players dropped
their sticks and started a free fight.
O—o! shouts Bob. There they go.
Sticks dropped. Hapnakers, rib-ras-
ers, what an uproar, what a fight! Then
philosophically. But it's only
play. Looks a lot, but the boys don't
mean a thing. Then on a note of rising
hysteria. There they go again! Naugh-
ty, naughty!"

"Then—So Carl Earhardt, grand-
daddy of British ice-hockey (Earhardt
is under forty) has got himself a
penalty for fighting!!!"

"At this point we imagine Mr.
Bowman to be biting his microphone
from sheer joy of living. As for me,
I haven't enjoyed myself so much
since all the lights failed in a cinema
and a little man in the front row
reclined Kubla Khan to keep us calm."

In a letter to a Canadian friend,
Bowman humorously described the
reporters and photographers who be-
sieged his home on his return to
England. "Pon my soul, it was funny
and exciting! Naturally I love to bask
in all this publicity."

THE film company which produced
his first movie short, "Bob Bowman
Calling," sent out such publicity ma-
terial to the theatres as: "Ice Hockey
—A Thrill a Minute! The famous radio
star introduces to the screen the fast-
est film of the fastest game in the
world," and "Since Bob Bowman burst
upon radio by his thrilling description
of the ice hockey championship of the
world at the Olympic Games, he has
been sought after by practically every
film company at home and abroad."
Such statements, Bowman fears, are
"designed to make my head swell
several sizes." The success of the first
film resulted in a contract to do a
series.

Since commercial broadcasts are not
allowed in England, it was to be
expected that Bowman's talents would
quickly be transferred to the French
stations used by English radio adver-
tisers. Bowman says that he has a
personal affection for the B.B.C. and
its methods but admits that the com-
mercial contracts, which he was
offered were far too lucrative for a
sensible young man to turn down.
However, he rarely has to leave
England in order to broadcast from
France. Most of the programs are
recorded and the records shipped
across the Channel by boat or
airplane.

JACK MORLEY

BY E. G. PAINE

WHEN "Orpheus" opens on New
York's Great White Way Christ-
mas week, two Canadians will be in
the cast. One of them, Walter Huston,
who plays the title role, has already
won a position of great distinction in
the theatre; the other Jack Morley,
who recently graduated from the Uni-
versity of Toronto, is just beginning
the upward climb. This will be Jack's
second part in a Broadway production.
He got his first break last summer
when he was offered the role of an
Italian officer in "Idiot's Delight,"
the Lunt-Fontanne play that won last
year's Pulitzer Prize.

It was through his work at the
County Theatre in Sutter, N. Y., that
Morley earned his part in "Idiot's De-
light." He played there in "What
Price Glory," "Pursuit of Happiness,"
"Farnell," "Emperor Jones," and other
productions. Director Bretaigne Win-
dust was so favorably impressed that
when an opening in the cast of "Idiot's
Delight" occurred, he offered Jack the
part. Naturally the young Canadian
snapped at the chance and returned
to New York to join the company at
the end of August.

On the night the play opened in New
York, he had an amusing experience.
After the final curtain, hundreds of
people crowded backstage to con-
gratulate the stars. Jack went to his
dressing room and took off the officer's
uniform he was wearing for his part.
Then, having changed to street clothes,
he came out into the corridor and was
immediately surrounded by enthusiasts
who took him for Mr. Lunt. Everyone
was clapping him on the back, trying
to shake his hand, and asking for his
autograph. With difficulty he finally
convinced them that he was not the
star and pointed the way to Alfred
Lunt's dressing room.

Jack's interest in the drama goes
back to his high school days in
(Continued on Next Page)



JACK MORLEY

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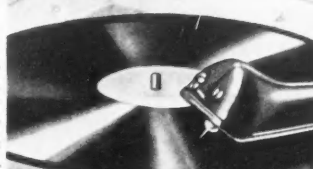
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THE NEW
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RAZOR

LEFT-WING VERSE

BY PAUL SEVERIN

THE casual reader of verse who believes that the caravan of English poetry is still being drawn by the Georgians with the help of the Sitwells, Roy Campbell and Humbert Wolfe, may be interested in turning from the quiet green meadows on his right to the, perhaps, suspected desert on his left. Because, in general, the modernist poets are giving direction and vitality to the art of poetry at this time, it would seem only fair to transfer our attention from the escape outpourings of Messrs. Noyes, de la Mare, Davies, Macfie, etc., to the often obscure but interesting left-wingers. As Michael Roberts wrote recently: "the ordinary reader is finding it increasingly difficult to appreciate in poetry anything more than euphony, attractive images and pleasant sentiments."

Modernist poetry has strange and diverse forebears and a mention of a few of them is necessary. Without doubt the most significant figure in English poetry today is T. S. Eliot, American born, but a British citizen. In 1922 his most important poem, "The Waste Land", was published, and its influence was widespread from the beginning. His poetry shows clearly which writers have influenced him most. It will be enough to mention in this regard the Elizabethan Dramatists, the Metaphysical Poets, Dryden and LaFontaine. Philosophically, he has leaned on Bergson, shown admiration for T. E. Hulme, and has declared himself an Anglo-Catholic in religion.

EZRA POUND must also be mentioned where influences are concerned. Most poetic in his English renderings from the Chinese, his original work loses power and beauty in such works as "H. S. Moberley" and "Canto XXXIII" through incoherence and morose obscurities. Another American expatriate, Pound has considerable poetic and critical talent though the latter is frequently in need of discipline and form. With Eliot, Ezra Pound has become somewhat of a legend and a tin god among the younger English esthetes and the obscurantist poets with Communistic leanings.

In 1918, Robert Bridges edited for publication the posthumous poems of his friend, Gerard Manley Hopkins. Hopkins died in 1889 and left unpublished a comparatively small collection of poems and fragments which anticipated by more than a decade the experimentalists of our own time both in England and America. Before entering the Jesuit Order he had written a considerable amount of poetry and after seven years' silence resumed his writing. Technically, Hopkins derived most from Milton, and his later work reveals clearly the effect of his study of Catholic theology. To estimate the extent of the influence of Hopkins, Eliot and Pound on English poetry during the past 15 years would be impossible. The poems of all three, Hopkins' far more than Eliot's or Pound's, are of a high creative order and the degree of concentrated thought and emotion is, in part, the reason for their seeming obscurity.

A FEW of the more obvious influences at work on the modern body poetic should be noted. Arthur Waley's three books of translations of Chinese poetry must not be overlooked any more than the work of Mallarmé, Rimbaud or Valéry. Literary criticism in some cases has influenced modern poetry to a greater extent than the work of any one poet, for example, Eliot's essays, now collected, I. A. Richards' two efforts to interpret poetry scientifically, Herbert Read's "Reason and Romanticism", and his editing of T. E. Hulme's "Speculations", which latter is doubtless the most influential book of our time. Mention should also be made of Ramon Fernandez' "Messages", Van Doren's "Dryden", and Whitehead's "Science and the Modern World". In a subtle way, the prose of Marcel Proust, James Joyce and Gertrude Stein has exercised almost as great an influence on modernist poets as upon our modern novelists. The futile and sterile poetry movements which appeared under such names as Imagism, Futurism, Objectivism, Surrealism and Dadaism have died a natural death.

The new generation has arrived and their poetry is the opposite in every way to the Georgians and the Romantics. Whether or not they are conscious of it they express in their work a strong note of disillusionment and fatalism. A major tendency is to express their emotions in terms of a scientific outlook, and cynicism is frequently present. They are experimental, but are not concerned with innovations, for their own sake. Intellect is the keynote of their psychology, and their use of symbols connected with the sciences brings about an obscurity unintentional. They are true interpreters of their age in that they refuse to look at the world through the dream spectacles of the romantics.

In Cecil Daw Lewis' "From Feathers to Iron" we get a glimpse of the modernist attitude when we read:

Suppose that we tomorrow or the next day,
Came to an end—in storm the shaft-broken,
Or a mistaken signal, the flange lifting—
Would that be premature, a text for sorrow?

His book, "The Magnetic Mountain", is an advance but is not a mere bid for popularity.

Now to be with you, elate, unsharred,
My kestrel joy, O hoverer in wind,
Over the quarry furiously at rest
Chaired on shoulders of shouting wind.

Where's that unique one, wind and wing married,
Aloft in contact of earth and ether;
Feathery my comet, O too often

From heav'n harried by carrion cares?

With Lewis must be mentioned W. H. Auden, whose "Poems" and "The Orators" give a good idea of his considerable promise. This is from a poem of his called "A Communist to Others":

Let fever sweat them till they tremble,
Cramp rack their limbs till they resemble

Cartoons by Goya!
Their daughters sterile be in rut,
May cancer rot their herring gut,
The circular madness on them shut,
Or paranoia.

WILLIAM EMPSON, perhaps the most important of the younger poets, is the main exponent of deliberate ambiguity. The following lines from his poem, "To An Old Lady", carry considerable poetic power and deliberate ambiguity rides the waves of its multiple meanings:

Ripeness is all; her in her cooling planet
Revere; do not presume to think
her wasted.
Project her no projectile, plan nor
man it;
Gods cool in turn, by the sun long
outlasted.

Our earth alone given no name of
god
Gives, too, no hold for such a leap to
aid her;
Landing, you break some palace and
seem odd.
Bees sting their need, the Keeper's
queen invader.

The work of such poets as J. G. Macleod, A. S. J. Tessimond, William Plomer, Michael Roberts, George Barker, Louis MacNeice, Richard Eberhart and Stephen Spender is significant and, with a few others, may be said to be directing English poetry along new paths and enriching it in the process. This is Stephen Spender:

"I think continually of those who
were truly great.
Who, from the womb, remembered
the soul's history
Through corridors of light where the
hours are suns
Endless and singing. Whose lovely
ambition
Was that their lips, still touched
with fire,
Should tell of the Spirit clothed
from head to foot in song.

And who hoarded from the Spring
branches
The desires falling across their
bodies like blossoms.

A few of the older men such as F. M. Ford, Robert Graves, Ezra Pound, Richard Aldington, W. B. Yeats, T. S. Eliot, and, until his death, D. H. Lawrence, are still the backbone of the forward movement while the younger men are outriders on the waste land reached by present-day civilization.

Because they know that the modern world cares little for poetry the younger poets are endeavoring to bring it back into the consciousness of their contemporaries as a vital creative necessity. Like any art passing through an experimental stage, poetry is more likely to suffer at the hands of the poets than of the public. Poets, in the past, have evaded the problems of life and turned their vitality into the defeatism of dreams and escape. The modernist poets are fortunate in their critics in that such men as Her-

bert Read, I. A. Richards, F. R. Leavis and the poet-critics themselves, T. S. Eliot, Ezra Pound, Edwin Muir and Robert Graves, are fully in sympathy with their ideals but not unaware of their responsibility to the modern Muse. A desert is truly the background against which we are moving and it would seem that, eventually, we must soon come once again, upon the promised land, and that the poets, and not the priests, will first herald its sight on the dusty horizon.

JACK MORLEY

(Continued from Page 8)

Chatham. He is the son of Colonel and Mrs. P. K. Morley of that city. After graduation, he came to the University of Toronto and took an Arts course. At Varsity he appeared in several plays put on by the Player's Guild. And then, while studying at the Ontario College of Education, he found time to attend Gordon Alderson's dramatic group at the High School of

Commerce. Under the latter's instruction, he acted in "Minnie Field", a play which reached the finals of the Dominion Drama Festival at Ottawa.

To continue his dramatic study he came to New York and got a job in a bank. At nights he worked with the Morningside Players at Columbia University. Then in the summer months he went to Stoney Creek and played in the summer theatre there.

Radio work with the Columbia Broadcasting System followed his return to New York last fall, and he played in several historical sketches put on by the American School of the Air. Along with this went posing for advertisements and a few bits in motion pictures. As a movie extra, he appeared in "Sweet Surrender", and in "Soak the Rich".

This fall Jack has been studying under Maria Ouspenskaya who comes from the original Moscow Art Theatre. Rehearsals for "Othello" have already begun and after a preliminary tour of the New England States it will come back and open in the New Amsterdam Theatre on 42nd Street.



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MADE BY THE MAKERS OF CHATEAU

DRESSING THE FILM STARS

BY BERNICE COFFEY

AT FIRST Paris, secure in its style omnipotence, was inclined to pooh-pooh rumors that its supremacy was being disputed—and by Hollywood, of all places! Hollywood of the fantastic Swanson head-dresses, execrable sequin dresses, curls by the million, jewels by the ton? *C'est drôle*.

Hollywood's ascendancy as a world-wide influence in fashion took place only after the movies became vocal. Talking pictures upset a great many apple carts. Established favorites of silent films were utterly unprepared when called upon to emote vocally. Handsome is as handsome does—until handsome had to speak, and then he was pretty terrible in a great many instances. There was no time to develop and train voices. As a result, stars of the legitimate stage, such as Ina Claire and Ruth Chatterton, were lured from Broadway to the film capital. Women of great personal chic and with very definite ideas of their own, they balked at being dressed like Mrs. Astor's horse. Bright young English playwrights pointed out that duchesses do not eat breakfast in ball gowns.

Hollywood seemed gradually to realize how awfully Hollywood it was. And then began a second influx of new talent—designing talent this time. This was coincidental with a

vogue for a more sophisticated type of story and treatment.

The movies became reasonable. They became smart. At length, they became more than these, they became worthy of study and even of imitation. All this from a fashion point of view.

Of course you are wondering why Hollywood did not rely on Paris to dress its stars. Remember that clothes in a movie have been designed several months before its release, nevertheless they must look new when the public sees them. This precludes the possibility of using famous French models that have already achieved their success before the picture is first shown. Moreover, successful pictures are shown for a year or more, and the well-known French models would be uninteresting and old. Again, the Hollywood dress-designing season is not a seasonal affair. Clothes have to be designed, not four times a year, but dozens of times a year. In the days of the silent picture, producers lost large-size fortunes when there occurred the sudden change from knee-length to floor-length skirts. Actresses in short skirts became laughable to audiences to whom the style had become outmoded—and therefore amusing. Films completed before the style change had to be dis-

carded at great loss. Any style authority could foresee the trend, but Hollywood did not. It was another reason for the movies becoming style conscious.

BUT, and here we raise the question that is the crux of the whole matter—does the new, enlightened smart Hollywood originate its own fashions? Does it come out with brand-new ideas that never saw Paris? Or is it simply the most perfect visual medium for the exploitation of fashion that ever existed? Does it merely take a theme from a current mode and make it into something complete and dramatic which reaches the attention of every fashion-minded woman from Victoria to Halifax?

There is the case of Greta Garbo and her hair and the much overdone phrase, "I wah-ant to me ahlo-o-ne." Few families in which there is a young daughter, did not suddenly become aware of a deepening of the soprano voice, and hair worn straight and slightly curled at the ends which touched the shoulders. Such a headress had never been seen anywhere before the advent of Sweden's gift to the movies.

Coming to more recent releases, take "Mary of Scotland". Period stuff, yes. But every woman who saw the picture felt she would die

unless she could have one of those delectable little hats worn by Hepburn in the role of the tragic queen. At one of the smartest luncheons given for the Horse Show guests recently, we saw a pert little Scotch cap, with its bit of ribbon flying at the back—worn by a woman with a well-deserved reputation for chic. And not very long ago every other woman suddenly became demure in "Little Women" collars and necklines. The "Romeo and Juliet" influence is rampant at present. If you don't believe it, take a look at the heads of some of the younger set in the evening. You will see little beaded caps worn to the back of the head with a halo of curls, à la the lovely Shearer in this most romantic of roles.

Incidentally, although Hollywood's designers adhere to historic accuracy of design, by some subtle alchemy they are able to so adapt costumes that they appear suitable and charming by modern standards of dress.

DESIGNING for the films is a complicated business at best. The role the player is to take, the character of the part, the mood of the scene in which the garment is worn, environment, the star's assets and limitations—all must be taken into consideration. Is she to play the part of a gay young wife, a secretary, a woman of social standing, a chorine, or perhaps a hussy? For each part her clothes must speak a language of their own.

By virtue of the parts they play and their well-bred manner of wearing their clothes, actresses such as Norma Shearer, Claudette Colbert, Myrna Loy, Kay Francis and Irene



LUISE RAINER, the charming Viennese film star, whose newest picture is "The Good Earth".

Dunne, are excellent models to be followed by women of good taste. We are of the opinion that neither the clothes nor manner of wearing the hair of "Ginger" Rogers or Joan Blondell belong anywhere except on the screen.

The movies not only offer entertainment, but are a fertile source of fashion ideas. She is a wise woman who decides to seek out and use new ideas from a star whom she resembles, rather than trying to make herself over into the image of one she would like to be.

WHETHER it is Paris or Hollywood that exerts the greater influence in style remains a moot point. However, it has been proved fairly conclusively that fashion is not the fickle jade she is commonly supposed to be. Fashion is a thing of cycles, and the future course a trend will take can be felt by brainy designers long in advance of its appearance. Gentlemen, you probably won't believe us, but it is a fact that certain big fashions can and do break out at widely separated points. This has happened time after time in both Paris and Hollywood. The latter still bows to the former for its long tradition of style creation, its unique advantages as a cosmopolitan centre, and as the creative centre of so many allied crafts that can flourish only in a country that is not as completely standardized as the United States. For its part, Hollywood contributes youth and imagination, a feeling for style that is in accord with modes of living on this continent, the great resources of a powerful industry, and a very necessary desire to please an audience that knows no boundaries.

PACIFIC PAGEANT

IN 1939 San Francisco will encompass a new experience; the Golden Gate International Exposition, a Pageant of the Pacific, built up on the northern shoals of Yerba Buena Island in the middle of the Bay to celebrate the opening of the two tremendous bridges. (Later the site will be a great mid-bay airport.)

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A famous French composer was touring the United States, and his itinerary included a visit to the music school of one of the large eastern universities. One of the professors of the school had been delegated to meet him at the railway station. On his way he suddenly realized that he knew no French and that possibly the musician could not speak English.

When the distinguished Frenchman stepped from the train, the professor could recall only one French phrase; and so, as he shook hands, he almost shouted, "Pâté de foie gras! Pâté de foie gras!"

The Frenchman looked at him in perplexity, but grasping his hand, he instantly exclaimed, "Ros bif! Ros bif!" — *Christian Science Monitor*.



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BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"COME AND GET IT"

THE movies, however tentatively they may deal with contemporary America, can usually be trusted to make a good clean breast of the past. As revealed on the screen, America up to the turn of the century was a rather primitive society, gaudy and meretricious at centre, rude and lawless at the outer edge; yet everywhere from centre to circumference, vigorously even violently alive. "Diamond Jim", "The Great Ziegfeld", "The Prisoner of Shark Island", "San Francisco", "The Great Barnum", "Barbary Coast" all convey the same sense of undisciplined yet immensely exciting life. So does "Come and Get It", Edna Ferber's latest contribution to the movies and American social history. Thanks to Miss Ferber and to Edward Arnold who plays Barney Glasgow, "Come and Get It" has all the elements that make the American past, at any rate on the screen, seem so much more racy and robust than its present. Watching it, you realize with excitement and conviction that these are the unscrupulous and vigorous ways in which great fortunes were made fifty years ago; and that Barney Glasgow pouring out his energies and hoarding his sentiment, was exactly the sort of buccaneer who made them. The photography, especially in the early lumbering sequences is exceptionally fine, and the details of dress, furniture and interiors have a special sort of rightness — the rightness that belongs to an actual world filled with living people. The only point in fact at which the picture went astray was when Joel McCrea returned Miss Frances Farmer's slap in the face. Returning a lady's slap today has become as much a convention as returning her glove was half a century ago. It's as automatic as a knee-jerk, and doesn't mean much more. Still directors should watch the reflex actions of their heroes when they are filming a picture of the late nineteenth century: a period which by all the evidence of the screen, was greedy, violent, vulgar and plundering, but inevitably alluring.

ON ITS last program of 1936 The National Film Society presented the famous German picture "M". This astonishing film description of the pathology of madness was produced half a dozen years ago; and no recent film, not even "The Informer" which in many ways resembles it, can compare with it for brilliance of editing, for the power and universality of its theme and for the perfect balance of content and treatment. In which nothing is overstated and no shade of intensity is sacrificed. To see "M" is to be more and more convinced that the moving picture is still on the wrong track — possibly the sound track. All the great moments of this picture are produced in strictly visual terms. Sound here is only an accessory to image and is used, especially in the final scenes, to intensify drama to the point of sheer anguish. "M" is one of the greatest motion pictures ever shown in this city, and it is unfortunate that it should be available to only a limited group.

MUSICAL EVENTS

POLAND'S unique vocal quintet, the Dana Ensemble, new to this continent, will give the next concert in the Auditorium Variety Series. They will present one of their programs, which critics abroad have so unanimously acclaimed, in the Eaton Auditorium on Wednesday evening, December 16th.

The Variety Series lives up to its



IN RECITAL, Margaret Miller Brown, Canadian pianist, who played for the Women's Musical Club at Hart House Theatre on Dec. 10th.


intriguing name in bringing this group of five young Poles. Only this season is the Dana Ensemble making its debut on this side of the Atlantic, but for the past nine years they have been winning fame for themselves all over Europe. The Ensemble consists of five talented young singers whose voices complement each other with the utmost purity and tonal perfection. They have been termed "revelers, comedians and harmonizers" and their art has been called "charming, amusing virtuosity". Their unique character comes both in the programs they offer and the manner in which these programs are presented. Their repertoire ranges from the classics to modern songs and parodies. They are as much at home singing a Tchaikowski composition as giving a parody on modern jazz, and whatever they sing is done with a beautiful orchestration of voices, a rhythmic precision and elastic control of all tonal nuances.

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"REUNION"

IT'S a curious phenomenon that as the Dionne quintuplets advance towards maturity the movies about them retreat further and further into that dim twilight of the mind where thought processes have scarcely yet begun to stir. Their first picture, "Twenty Minutes with the Quintuplets", was a dignified and entertaining short. The babies themselves handled the entertainment end, and apart from some cute observations from the screen commentator the picture was direct, informative and a pleasure to watch. The second film, "The Country Doctor", though weak in places still seemed to indicate an awareness of the outer world on the part of the directors and an ability to co-relate objects and ideas. But in "Reunion" the movie people seem to have gone to pieces completely under the strain of presenting the wonder-children to the world, satisfying their guardians and keeping the whole thing going for an hour and a half.

Consider the scenario: Dr. Luke (Dean Hersholt) surely the most fanatical obstetrician in the history of medicine, decides he will call in the 3,000 babies he has brought into the world for a grand reunion with the quintuplets. Among Dr. Luke's babies are (1) a State Governor with no baby of his own, (2) a convict who breaks jail in order to join his fellow-babies in the home town, (3) a middle-aged surgeon having trouble with his wife, (4) an aging moving-picture actress contemplating suicide, (5) eleven pairs of identical twins. All these come homing back, most of them middle-aged men and women whom Dr. Luke must have brought into the world while still a boy at school, experimenting with splints and bandages and colored water in bottles. In the meantime other babies keep arriving (the picture is furiously obstetrical) trooping in from the Never-Never Land to be present at the Reunion. Dr. Luke takes care of them all. One of the babies (the State Governor) is set up with a family; another is reconciled to her husband; a third is restored to her sweetheart. The worst baby of the lot, the motion picture actress, takes advantage of the festivities to attempt suicide and she too is saved. In between there are glimpses of the quintuplets, quite stupefied before the mountains of musical instruments presented by their fellow alumni; or being driven about in governess carts, each with a nurse and an English footman, dressed to the teeth. Dreadful as all this sounds it doesn't begin to compare with the picture itself. "Reunion" is in fact the sort of thing screen authors produce out of sheer fright and the abandonment of every scruple after the production manager has given them just ten minutes more to turn in their script.



AGNES MULDREW, appearing this week in "Charity Begins", a production of the Dramatic Club of the University College Alumnae Association.

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blood and state are shadows, not substantial things . . . only the actions of the just smell sweet, and blossom in the dust", she would certainly have closed the book with a bang and withered Mr. Shirley's memory that night with denunciations in her diary. For Marie believed that fame was the epitome of bliss, and that she herself could, by taking thought, add such cubits to her stature she would tower above the women of her day. At the age of twelve she began to write a diary to which she confided all her inordinate ambition, every detail of her thought, action, success and failure—until she put down her pen for good two days before she died.

The Bashkirtseff family belonged to the provincial nobility of South Russia. When Marie was ten Constantin Bashkirtseff's relations with Marie Babanine his wife became so strained that the mother took their children abroad, and in 1862 they settled down in Nice. There, with the customary Russian entourage, which included plenty of servants, an aunt or two, a Grandfather and a Doctor, who filled a large villa and overflowed in a pavilion in the garden, Marie's pictures of life began.

Even at twelve they are violently colored pictures, very skillfully hung in the best possible light, though they are by Miss Dormer. Between her studies to improve her mind and cultivate her voice, to plan white costumes fringed with ostrich feathers to skate in, and the furnishing of a draped and padded-silk set of rooms to live in, Marie found time to fall in love with the Duke of Hamilton. She never met the Duke, but she confided all her emotions to her diary. And in after years the record of that childish passion had the power to move old William Ewart Gladstone to tears.

To startle the world with her voice, on top of what she considered was her devastating charm, became Marie's chief concern when the marriage of the Duke left her a broken-hearted woman of thirteen. At fifteen she faced, and surmounted, an unsuitable love affair in Rome. At sixteen her heart trembled for a loose-living lover in Naples, but her head or her ambition triumphed as usual and back she went to her pursuit of fame. Chronic laryngitis robbed her of her voice, and when the family finally moved to please Marie, to Paris, her lungs had become affected. So Marie decided to paint, and paint she did, with such devotion and such earnestness to make up for her lack of genius that her pictures made the Salon, and even a *Mention Honorable*.

"I will be great . . . I will be famous . . . No one shall rob me of the fame I desire," she announces in her diary. Scarcely able to hold her palette, she painted on. She knew she was ill, she even knew she was dying, but she never stopped. Her physical infirmities were the only things she refused to discuss in her diary.

"My doctors are two kinds of idiots . . . There is no reason why I should bore you with my illnesses. . . The truth of the matter is I can do nothing. So many aspirations, desires, projects . . . to die at twenty-four on the threshold of everything!"

She left behind her a few mediocre pictures, a legend of unconventional behavior, boundless egoism, and the most candid and unabashed diary ever written by a young girl. And she has achieved a most sympathetic and skillful biography. Many have done less.

Her history, in Miss Dormer's presentation, has lost nothing of its curiously vital and almost scatterbrained romance. In the consciousness of the personality of its subject is the test of a good biography, as surely it is, this is better than good.

TRUTH ABOUT VAN GOGH

"Letters To An Artist. From Vincent van Gogh to Anton Ridder van Rappard, 1881-1885". Translated from the Dutch by Reta van Messel, with an introduction by Walter Pach. Toronto, Macmillan. \$3.75.

BY EDWARD BUCHMAN

"LETTERS To An Artist" would ordinarily appeal to a limited number of Canadians only, but now, with the van Gogh Exhibition in mind, these letters from van Gogh to a fellow Dutch artist, Anton van Rappard, should prove of general interest. Letters are always somewhat specialized reading, but these of van Gogh, while dealing primarily with art, become quite generalized in that they continually touch the broader shores of life and show us a human, amazing and complex personality.

Biographers of van Gogh have often called his reasoning specious and immature. Nothing could be further from the truth. "Letters To An Artist" show that van Gogh faced everything in the same direct and individual fashion with which, in art, he approached a subject—an attitude as sharp as his draughtsman's line. Occasionally he took a peculiarly individual viewpoint, just as an occasional drawing of his might be peculiar in perspective; but usually he saw straight into the heart of the matter. He understood the role that technique must play in an artist's development, just as he understood the role that Rabelais and Zola played in the development of French literature; and, for that matter, understood the role that the prostitute whom he had taken under his roof at the Hague was playing in his own development.

A number of these fifty-eight letters to van Rappard recount van Gogh's interest in the woodcuts of the illustrated papers of the day; these may be less interesting than certain of the other letters. But it should be remembered that van Gogh found the treatment of line and composition in these illustrations particularly helpful in his work. That he derived pleasure from their sentimental subjects—"Dickens's Empty Chair," "The Foundling," etc.—can be explained by the general taste of the 1880's; but that he never let this sentimentality be reflected in his own work can only be explained by his genius. Especially enlightening is the account of the Spartan training in draughtsmanship through which van Gogh forced himself, making scores of studies, experimenting with various media—crayons, lithographer's pencils, special chalks—and with each, as the drawings in the Exhibition will show, he gained in power of expression.

It is to be regretted that a more complete record of van Gogh's life

during the five years he wrote these letters to van Rappard, 1881 to 1885, is not included in Mr. Pach's introduction to the volume, which, while sympathetic, does not tell sufficient to enable the reader to locate van Gogh's whereabouts and visualize his circumstances when he penned certain of the letters. But anyone who has read any of the biographies or the novel about van Gogh should find these letters perfectly clear and understandable; and even to a person without knowledge of the artist, the unique flavor of their observations on art, literature and life should prove sufficient to hold his undivided interest.

WOMEN AND WAR

"Fair Company," by Doris Leslie. Toronto, Macmillan. \$2.50.

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE

THIS book is part of the cry of the women against war. It belongs in its purpose with Olive Schreiner's passion-torn opus, "Woman and Labor" and with her little dream stories.

It starts out ambitiously to be history of one hundred and thirty years in England. The author has definitely worked at her history and set her stories adequately so that they do suggest the history of their periods, but the driving force behind the writing takes control and leads the history into a poignant appeal for peace. There are four women in the sequence. The first of them lost her husband in the Battle of Waterloo and the last of them lost her lover in the Great War. The other two are put in for good measure in the telling of the story but hardly live at all beside the first woman and the last woman.

The book is one of many books of this tone coming from women in England. It is inevitable, for there is a great company of women left behind after the war for whom there could be no normal racial satisfaction. Many of these women are now in their prime and many of them have taken to writing as a sublimation of creative energy. Being women they are nervously engrossed in their own experience and the experience of countless other women of their time. Doris Leslie calls them the doomed and tells their story in the story of Jill. It is very interesting to read the story of Jill after the story of Sabrina, the widow of Waterloo. Sabrina made no



DORIS LESLIE

great todo about what happened to her. She took it stoically as a soldier. Her husband lost his life; she lost her love. That was all there was to it and she went on through life filling here and there the place the unattached woman may always fill if she has a mind to. Jill, the victim of a much greater war, was not able to find any place for herself. In spite of the economic opportunities of women she could not find release in any service. The difference lies in the period. Jill was caught in the general sense of spiritual defeat which is a characteristic of the war and post war generation. The thing that troubled her was more than her racial usefulness; it came of her generation's conviction that its sacrifice had been nothing noble. It had been sold. So Jill and her kind put in time this way or that way, believing in nothing, amusing themselves with nothing that really counted to them. It is a sad document of experience and had to be written probably. And the saddest thing about it all is that there are so many of these stories. They get published because they are good as this book is good. They cannot help being good for they are written in great suffering.

(See also Page 15)

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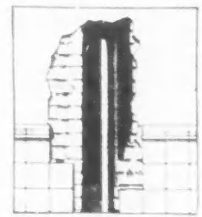
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AT THE THEATRE

BALLET RUSSE

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

LIKE opera the Russian Ballet demands that the observer swallow a considerable number of fairly rigid artistic conventions. Unlike opera, however, the perfection of a ballet performance usually makes this engulfer a relatively easy matter. Put slightly differently one might say that while opera seems as yet very infrequently to possess any definite standard of performance, ballet, on the other hand, has so clear a standard that one may say simply, upon observing it, either that it is good or that it is bad. The conventions are standardized like modern plumbing fixtures, and either the fixtures are complete or they are incomplete. At the one night's performance of Colonel W. de Basil's Ballet Russe in Massey Hall last week the production was good; the fixtures were complete. Such smoothness and finish of performance in a place like Massey Hall is something of a feat, for it is not in the least adapted to work of this kind.

The first number, "Le Pavillon," was a dainty, bewitching work, the story concerning the natural tendency of a poet towards infidelity. The poet, who was danced by David Lichine, waits for the young lady, danced by Irina Baranova, in the pavilion of a garden, and while waiting the spirits of the garden entice him away to play with them. Later the young lady appears and finds the poet gone. One might deduce here the moral that it is wise for young ladies when meeting poets not to be tardy. However, still later the young lady proves the greater enchantment, and with a fine touch of truth, as the power of the spirits wanes with the coming daylight, the poet returns to her suitably repentant. This was very delectably danced to music by Borodine, arranged and orchestrated by Antal Dorati who also conducted. The choreography was by David Lichine, and the Chief Spirit was danced by Tatiana Riabouchinska.

"Scheherazade" was the second number, a Choreographic Drama in One Act, by Michel Fokine and Leon Bakst, to the music of Rimsky-Korsakoff, thus taking one back to the old days of Diaghileff. It is a colorful and vivid plot of movement, delighting to the eye. It was unfortunate, however, that for this number the orchestra forgot to decide on any particular pitch. Each man had his own pitch and seemed quite content with it, so that while the eye was delighted the ear was tortured, which engendered a peculiar frame of mind and a touch of indigestion.

The last number, with the orchestra again more or less decided, was a Ballet Divertissement with music by the eighteenth century composer, Cimarosa, and the choreography by Massini. This took one back, in effect, still further to the days when ballet was still an Italian affair, still a matter of delicate classical comedy. The Divertissement consisted of seven separate dances: "Pas de Tros, Pas de Six, Pas de Deux, etc." and a Finale by the whole company. It was to my mind the most satisfying number of the evening, the comedy style seems to suit ballet so excellently. It would be unfair to single out for special praise any particular dancer, and lack of space forbids detailed consideration. All were good, and the Finale was a fit conclusion to an evening of excellences.

"CHARITY BEGINS—"

BY W. S. MILNE

THE Dramatic Club of the University College Alumni Association (clumsy label) this week presented a farce by Ireland Wood, "Charity Begins—", under the direction of Edgar Stone. That all six performances, and an additional one December 14, were practically sold out before the show opened, is striking testimony to the fact that Toronto theatre-goers have become accustomed to expect a good show from this organization, and have never been let down.

The present offering is much lighter than their usual fare, farce of the dimpest, but the players enter into the spirit of the thing, and handle their roles with such gusto and such consistent ingenuity of characterization, that the show is made to mean much more worth doing than it probably was. Much credit goes to Mr. Stone for the astuteness of his direction, and the pace he has made the players maintain, a pace necessarily slowed up by frequent and hilarious laughter. The whole cast seemed on every conceivable line and situation. Particularly cleared and finished was the work of Agnes Muldrew as the old mother, Christina Templeton as the totally indolgent Aunt Emily, Mary Smart as the village letter-writer, Eleanor Burton as the stern aunt, and Stuart Parker as an extremely likeable young man. Staging was exceptionally good, and while it seems a shame that such gifted players should waste weeks of such frothy, unquestionably true, good theatre, it is a thoroughly good time.

"HOTEL UNIVERSE"

BY W. S. MILNE

PHILIP BARRY'S two-hour one-act fantasy of discontent, "Hotel Universe," was brilliantly presented by the Victoria College Dramatic Society for three performances at Hart House Theatre last week. The triumph of cast and producer (Mr. Frank Henning) was all the more notable in that the piece, in spite of many amusing lines, is anything but sure theatre. The action, which is continuous, and resembles in duration with the playing time of the production, takes place on the terrace of a house in the south of France, on which are reunited a number of wealthy and successful American expatriates and vacationists, all suffering various degrees of frustration and fertility-consciousness, and bent out of six imagining themselves "half in love with useful death." There is something strange about this fantasy: people here are seized with

an irresistible desire to re-enact emotional scenes from their past, and to see in their temporary companions reincarnations of persons: mother, lover, priest, who have formerly influenced their lives. The psychic skulduggery is directed and controlled by a half-mad old man, whose lot it is to give voice to most of the pseudo-philosophic profundities, or what pass for profundities in the theatre when uttered in the right lighting by a good actor with an impressive voice. This old man seems to be kin to Shaw's Captain Shotover and J. M. Barrie's Lob. Indeed, at times one felt that Philip Barry was trying desperately to spell his name - ie, or else had locked "Heartbreak House" and "Dear Brutus" in a cage together and reared the issue. More cynical than Barrie, his play has a more sentimental ending; and less clear-headed than Shaw, he works out a particular solution where G. B. S. merely stated an insoluble problem.

Such difficult fare was taken in their stride by Mr. Henningway's players. Opportunities were pretty equally distributed and seized, and the tricky flash-backs that "cleansed the stuffed bosoms" were well handled with the aid of sympathetic and interpretative lighting. Outstanding among the players were Charles Joffe as old Stephen Field, who died three times, with nice differentiation; Leith Ferguson, as his daughter Ann, in a beautiful piece of wistful light comedy; Howard Naphthal, playing Pat Farley, whose bosom was more stuffed than anybody else's; and Iris Matthews, whose portrait of a successful and disillusioned actress was very good indeed. Margaret Davies gave a gem of a performance in a supporting role.

The set was smart and pictorial, and the lighting was decidedly above the average. Lines were spoken with clarity and intelligence, and the tempo was so briskly handled that one scarcely realized that one had had to sit for more than two hours sans intermission. Altogether, this was one of the most satisfying non-professional productions Toronto has seen for some seasons.

ABOUT ROBERT BURNS

DESCRIBED as "An Appreciation of the great Poet," "The Man Robert Burns," a booklet compiled by Grant Smith, Toronto, and published by the author, is a pleasant addition to minor Burnsiana. It is designed solely for devotees of the Scottish bard who never tire of hearing their beloved's name and who will find in these brief pages items of affectionate interest. The booklet is by way of being a potpourri; it contains selections from the poetry of Burns and the inevitable glossary, comment bearing on the man or his work by distinguished admirers who range from Abraham Lincoln to Johann Wolfgang Goethe, as well as biographical and other excerpts from the works of H. S. Banner, William Power, J. D. Ross, H. V. Morton, A. A. Thomson and Hans Hecht. The frontispiece of the book is a reproduction of Stewart Watson's painting of Burns as Deputy Master of St. James Lodge Tarbolton which is made in this volume of the poet's Masonic connections, and the book opens fittingly with Thomas A. Gillen's tribute to Burns:

"Born in a cottage thatched with straw,
He mingled with poor, an' rich an' brow,
He is a credit tae us a',
The rantin', roarin' Robin."



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THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from Page 13)

FIRST AND LAST POEMS

"The Cathedral and Other Poems", by Thomas Guthrie Marquis. Toronto, Musson. 53 pages. \$1.00.

BY NATHANIEL A. BENSON

WHEN Tom Marquis, literary critic, bon vivant, and one of the greatest athletes of the 80's and 90's, died recently at 72, Canadian literature lost one of the rare spirits that it could ill afford. Marquis was a scholar and a gentleman with a heart as big as the Heron's frame that housed it. He knew literature within and without; he was one of those fortunate youths who in his New Brunswick school days had the good fortune to sit at the feet of the then twenty-year-old headmaster of King's College of 1880-1883, Charles G. D. Roberts, the great man who has outlived in years and fame even his most robust and gifted pupils. Not a few unusually talented makers of verse whom Roberts once touched with his calm wisdom and certain ure, have contributed at least one good book of poetry to our literature. And Tom Marquis was one of Roberts' favorite pupils, a literary man and poet at heart who needed little persuasion that poetry was well worth the avocational devotion of a lifetime. Marquis never wavered in his devotion to poetry, but he had to earn his living in often dreary duties which left little mental ease and tranquillity in which to devote himself solemnly and undeviatingly to his art. However, out of a busy lifetime of professional literary work and free-lancing, Tom saved enough of his own splendid soul to make at least one lasting contribution to our poetry, the long title poem of this little volume, "The Cathedral".

"The Cathedral and Other Poems" is a very curious volume. It contains the strong, mature thought and potent utterance of the rugged man of sixty and the weakly derivative affectations that speckle the juvenilia of a classic-minded boy in his teens. But all of it, once the youthful period of apostrophe and artificiality was done, is like Tom Marquis himself, strong, sincere, finely wrought and convincing. Tom was no pale purple poet with a far-away look and a terrible anxiety about his ultimate place in Canadian letters. I intend to pay his memory a supreme compliment when I state that I don't think he ever worried even for a second about ever becoming Canada's poet laureate. He liked poetry and love and life too well to waste his days in petty malice and jealousy. Tom Marquis "warmed both hands before the life" and when that sank, he was ready to depart, leaving behind, through the tender solicitude of Mrs. Marquis and his "contemporary" teacher Sir Charles Roberts, only a slim volume, but one that may very well outlast "death's envious night" and the mysterious modernities of many a vague thinker as well.

Marquis' technique confined him to the classic rigidity of the recognized verse forms, sonnet, Miltonic ode, blank verse, rondeau, etc. He was too clear a thinker ever to "break loose" in wildly modern free verse. He wanted to think straight, sing clearly and leave a convincing impression and, therefore, he chose the stretched metres of antique song to control a spirit that was often all too eager. One can detect in him traces of his great exemplars, Browning, Keats, and Milton. It seems perhaps a finer thing, after all, to avoid being too stark and modern, if by doing so, one can achieve the splendid and sensuous music, the sincerity and clarity that Marquis did. To quote his masterpiece, the superb "Cathedral," would be to mar it, for it is built upon an architectonic magnificence that in its heroic stature reminds one of Tom Marquis himself. We knew him in life as an excellent judge of poetry and its attendant fires; his posthumous single volume of first and last poems proves him to have been an excellent poet as well. And I think Tom would wish no higher praise than that.

DECEMBER READING

SELECTED BY LADY WILLISON

"In the Steps of St. Paul", by H. V. Morton (Ryerson). For the first few pages the reader indulges in a disappointed comparison with "In the Steps of the Master", then realizes how unfair the comparison is. A noble, notable travel book and character study. Written with vigor, humor, enthusiasm and knowledge.

"More Poems" by A. E. Housman (Nelson).

"A. E. Housman: A Sketch, together with a list of his writings and indexes to his classical papers", by A. S. F. Gow (Macmillan).

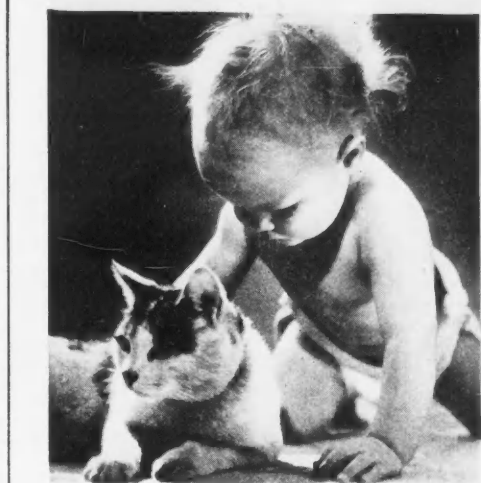
Two rare books, containing more permanent value than can be easily come by in any one year. No other poet of our time has used this penetrating genius, yet the book is scarcely as remarkable as the earlier "Strophshire Lad" or "Last Poems". The final verse, "Alta Quies", has been carved over Housman's resting place.

"Good night. Ensured release. Imperishable peace."

Have these for yours. While earth's foundations stand And sky and sea and land And heaven endures."

Mr. A. F. S. Gow's Sketch of Housman is written with fastidious scholarship, arranged and worded with scrupulous exactness. From its few pages emerges a living portrait. Housman is shown as sensitive, defensively self-contained. He used standards in self-criticism of which few writers have been capable. So far as genius can be understood, Housman is revealed here as he lived and wrote.

Three strongly felt and strongly written novels represent the current output of women novelists: "Honourable Estate" by Vera Brittain (Macmillan); "Time Piece"



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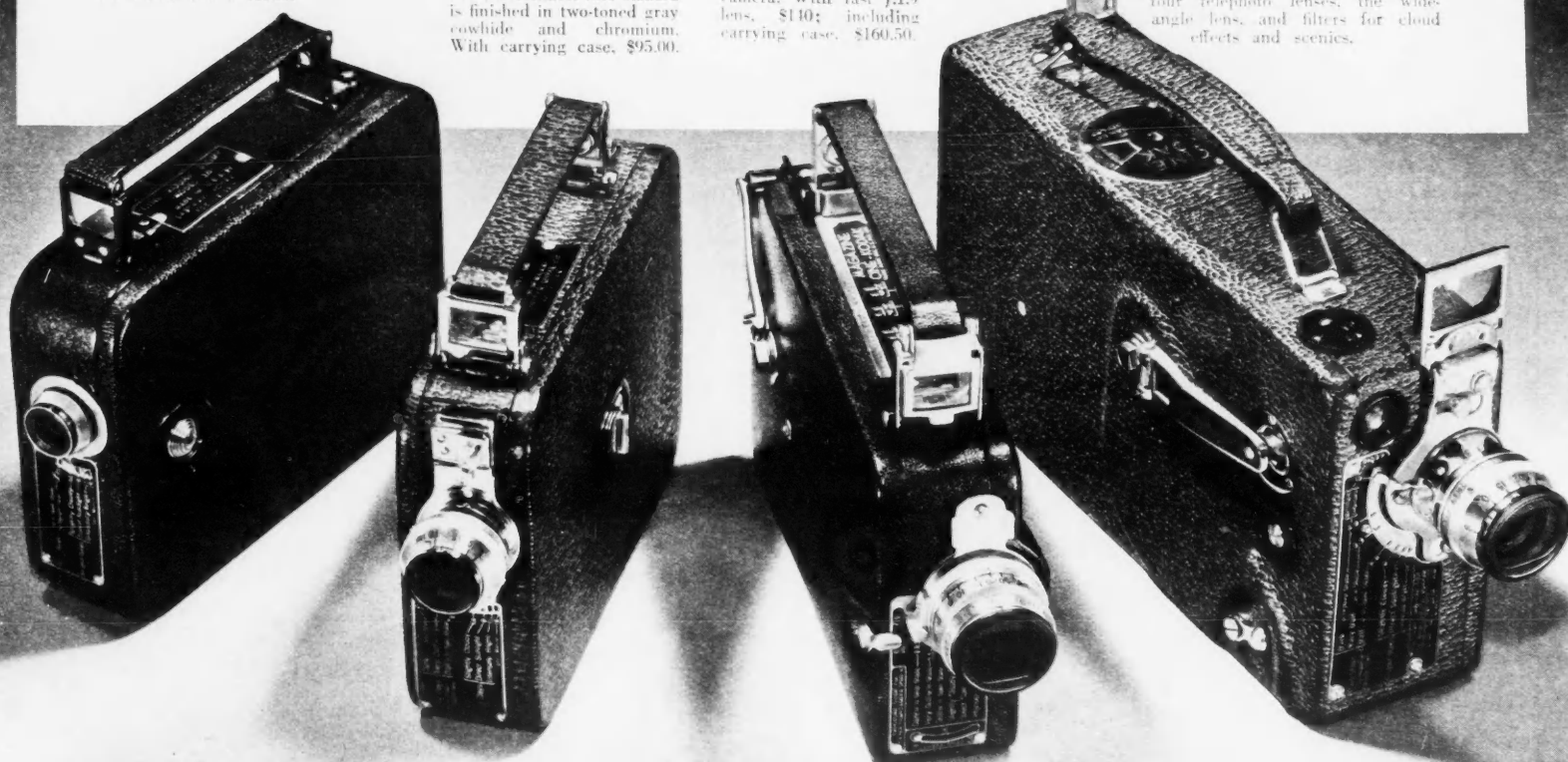
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ALL THESE CAMERAS MAKE MOVIES IN GORGEOUS FULL COLOR WITH KODACHROME FILM . . . NO EXTRAS TO BUY, NO GADGETS, EASY TO MAKE AS BLACK-AND-WHITE

by Naomi Jacob (Ryerson); "American Acres" by Louise Redfield Peattie (Allen).

Of these three novels "Honourable Estate" is the most powerful. It is a passionate description of the lot of women from the beginning of the struggle for political equality to the present day. One-sided, somewhat gynaecological, but able and deeply felt.

"Time Piece" by Naomi Jacob has a somewhat similar theme. It is milder, more easily followed, probably fairer, not so passionate but interesting.

"American Acres" tells the story of the settlement of Grand Portage and the people who made and loved it. It is to some extent an American version of the theme presented in the two preceding novels; the reaction of men and women upon one another in the closest relationships.

"August Folly", by Angela Thirkell (Musson). One of Mrs. Thirkell's delightful comedies of well-to-do and not so well-to-do English people. A trifle acid. But a sparkling picture of the young who feel themselves oppressed and their bewildered parents. One may even risk the statement that the reader is reminded here and there of Jane Austen—at a distance.

"Launching Gas" by P. G. Wodehouse (McClelland & Stewart). Mr. Wodehouse enters the fourth dimension by way of fiction. A small boy, film prodigy, exchanges identities with Reginald, third Earl of Haver-shot. The scene is Hollywood. Mr. Wodehouse, who only can surpass himself does not topple over his

record this time. But what mirth! Let us be thankful.

"Leaves from Lantern Lane" by Nellie McClung (Allen). Wholesome, attractive and happy.

"Short Stories of Great Lives", by Jessie E. McEwen (Nelson). Excellent historical biographies for boys and girls.

Detective stories to admire and enjoy: "Mr. Pinkerton Has the Clue" by David Frome (Oxford); "Bury Him Darkly" by Henry Wade (Macmillan); "The Corpse with the Floating Foot" by R. A. J. Walling (McClelland & Stewart); "Man Overboard" by Freeman Wills Crofts (Collins); "Last Will and Testament" by G. D. H. and Margaret Cole (Doubleday Doran); "Danger in the Dark" by Mignon Eberhart (Doubleday Doran).

"The Kaiser and His English Relations" by E. F. Benson (Longmans). Mr. Benson is an ironical biographer. Not a full-length portrait. In all probability, the volume needed to be written from an historical point of view, but most of it is sorry reading.

"Saint Joan of Arc" by V. Sackville-West (Doubleday Doran). A lovely book. Miss Sackville-West has been inspired by her subject. A quotation from the final chapter "Aftermath" will convey some idea of the book's attraction: "That, to me, is the fascination of France's national saint—not just the subject of a biography, not merely a picturesque figure in armor and a scarlet cloak, but a figure who challenges some of the profoundest tenets of what we do and do not believe."

"A Literary Map of Canada", as compiled by William Arthur Deacon (Macmillan). New and interesting guide to the locality of imaginative work by Canadian writers.

"The Desert Fathers", by Helen Waddell (Macmillan). Very specially recommended. Not for every reader, for those who are called by its peculiar merit. Miss Waddell is a scholar. What she writes has the beauty of poetry. Her appreciation is lucid, radiant with the "caritas" of First Corinthians. The book begins with an inimitable introduction on the lives and works of early saints, followed by translations from their writings.

CRIME CALENDAR

BY J. V. McAREE

OUR unusual run of luck with detective stories holds. We cannot remember having read a really bad one for a month; and here are two that go into the really good class. They are "The Body in the Bontire" by Christopher Bush (Henry Holt and Co. \$2) and "The Bell in the Fog" by John Stephen Strange (Doubleday Doran, \$2.25). Mr. Bush is in the front rank of English writers in this genre and Mr. Strange in the front rank of American practitioners. Mr. Strange has a slight edge both in this book and on past performance for his characters are studied with the eye of a serious novelist, while Mr. Bush's characters incline to be stock figures. Nevertheless we think that this is Mr.

Bush's best book. His amateur south, Ludovic Travers, this time does not drag in the absurd establishment of the millionaire newspaper publisher which has figured in other books, and he and Superintendent Wharton have it very much to themselves in solving some mysterious murders. "The Bell in the Fog" is much more dramatic, and much more convincing. One can read it without always being conscious of the fact that one is reading a detective story, and while coincidences probably stretches an unduly long arm, the book is admirable in its general effect. The amateur sleuth here is a newspaper photographer, the first time, if our memory serves, that such a romantic figure has been thus exploited.

ORIGINALITY in a detective story is unusual and generally unwelcome for too often it is the kind of originality that becomes fantastic, as for instance, when a murder is contrived with an icicle which, after shattering the victim's skull, turns to water, leaving no clue. But the originality we have encountered in the two books to be noticed is not of that kind. Let us consider first "So I Killed Her" by Leonard O. Mosley (S. J. Reginald Saunders, \$2). It is compared by the publisher with "Malice Aforethought". Of course, it is no such masterpiece, but, as the work of an author who is only 23 years old, it is remarkable. In fact, it would be creditable to the most adult of authors. About our only objection to it is that it violates the great canon of detective stories. It

rips our emotions; it wrings our heart. No detective story should do this. It is because detective stories, scrupulously refrain from doing so that they are popular. Mr. Mosley makes us weep for his victim more than for her slayer, which is turning the world upside down and violating every convention. But he has given us an absorbing book.

We do not recall at the moment any detective story writer who has done what Francis Everett attempts in "Murder May Go Unpunished" (Collins, \$2). As the title suggests it is the story of a murderer who plans and executes what is loosely called the perfect murder. But as we have pointed out before, the perfect murder, which we fear is far too common, is the murder which is never suspected as murder at all. In Mr. Everett's story there is no doubt that there was one murder, little doubt that there was another, for which the second was a kind of vengeance. The police are morally certain of the identity of the murderer but they have no case to present to a jury. The murderer has left not the slightest clue which singles him out from others who have like opportunities and apparently adequate motives. The characters in this book are flesh and blood and are generally charming people. We feel that the ending of the book is an artistic blunder. The writer was faced with the alternatives of having the supposed murderer make an implicit confession, or leaving the whole thing rather vague and up in the air. We believe he chose the wrong one.



"HARBOR LIGHTS OF MAITLAND," by W. A. Gordon, Port Dover, Ontario.

THE BURNS' MONUMENT

BY JAMES G. LITTERICK

THERE are three bronze plaques on the pedestal of the Robert Burns statue unveiled recently at the legislative building grounds which represent the National Bard of Scotland in different moods, at his best in each.

Take the one you see inscribed into the fine Tyndall stone on the western side. Burns has stepped from his la-

bor at the plow to mourn the fate of the daisy, the "wee modest crimson-tipped flower" which has been up-torn by the share. He praises it for its beauty. "Thou bonnie gem," he calls it. But it is heavy as well as bonnie. Through the flower paying homage, as Gray has done in his "Elegy," to the humble individual one has but in the performance of

life's duty, he says: The haunting flow'ers our gardens yield

High sheltering woods and wa's main shield. But thou, beneath the random bield O' clod or stone, Adorn the listliestible field. Unseen, alone.

And is he speaking of himself when Burns ends the lovely poem with the following verse: "E'en thou who mourn'st the daisy's fate, That fate is thine—no distant date; Stern Ruin's ploughshare drives estate Full on thy bloom. Till crush'd beneath the furrow's weight Shall be thy doom."

OR is it of the mouse, "wee, sleekit, cow'rin, tim'rous beastie" which the share had turned out "true house or hald," about which Burns is mourning? He's "truly sorry man's dominion has broken Nature's social union, an' justifies that ill-opinion" of man that the wild life of forest and field

has developed. Praising the astonished, trembling little animal for the care it had taken to provide against winter's sleety drizzle, an' cran-euch could," and lamenting over the "crud fate" he had been the unwitting means of bringing about, Burns says: But, Mousie, thou art no thy lane, In proving foresight may be vain; The best laid schemes o' mice and men

Gang aft agley, And lea's us nought but grief an' pain For promised joy.

THE poet's mood is changed in the second plaque, on the southern side. In bronze is pictured the scene climaxing "Tam o' Shanter." Tam's saddest mare is just clearing the middle of the "auld brig" beyond which the witches and warlocks which have chased him from Alloway Kirk "dancin' cross." Tam, the man whom "John Barleycorn" had made so brave a few minutes before, is scared to death. He lies low over the straining neck of the horse. Will Mee do it? But alas! "Curly Sarr," the aide who leads the infernal band, is close at the mare's heels. As Mee makes a last desperate effort to "save her master's life," the witch chieftain Mee "auld crack tail," and off it comes.

A colloquial, cozy-rime poem, but with some of the noble passages that Burns, showing the true poetic mind, embodies in the best of his work. Take this:

But pleasures are like poppies spread— You seize the flow'rs, its bloom is shed; Or like the snow falls in the river— A moment white, then gone for ever; Or like the Borealis rays— That flit ere you can point their place; Or like the rainbow's lovely form— Evanescent and the storm.

THE noblest of all the bard's poems, "The Cotters' Saturday Night," is represented in the third plaque on the eastern side of the monument. The members of the family have returned from their work at neighboring farms, and in addition there is the strapping but beautiful youth who is wooing "sweet Jennie." Supper, "a frugal meal," is over. They have formed a circle round the ingle side. The Cotter, as head of the family takes out the Bible "since his father's pride." It is on his knees. That's the picture on the plaque—one of family worship, the simple little service in the home which made the poet write:

From scenes like these old Scotia's grandest springs,

That makes her loved at home, re-

vered abroad.

Princes and lords are but the breath of kings.

"An honest man's the noblest work of God!"

And, certes, in fair virtues heavenly rosd.

The cottage leaves the palace far be-

hind.

What is a lordling's pomp? a run-

ning bad.

Disgracing oft the wretch of human

kind.

Studied in arts of hell, in wicked

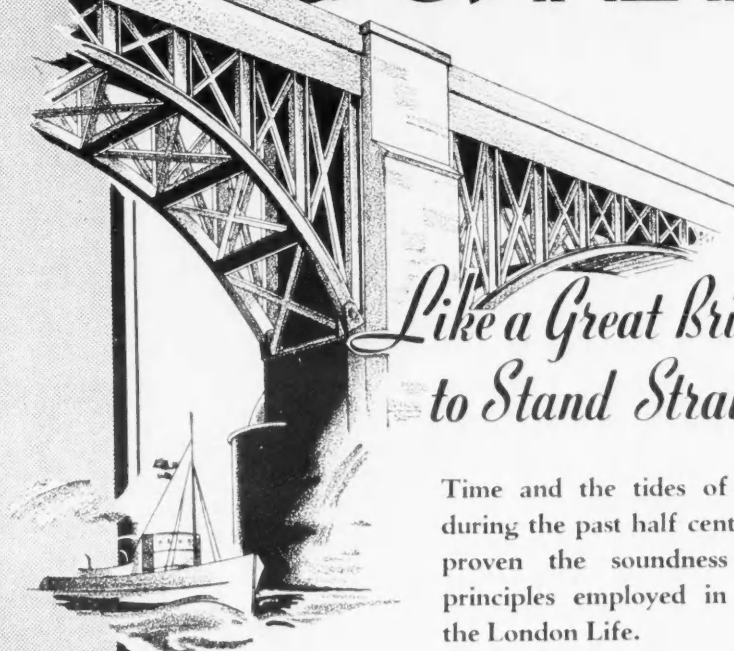
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SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION II

PEOPLE » TRAVEL » FASHION » HOMES » LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 12, 1936

A CAMERA STUDY OF KING EDWARD THE EIGHTH

"BY JAY"

The following article is an extract from the first chapter of "Jay's" new book covering his experiences in England during the early part of this year, and which is now in the hands of his publisher, the Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd.

Buckingham Palace,
June 9th, 1936.

"If you will come here with camera at 3.15 p.m., Thursday next, June 11, I have every hope you may be able to get the desired photograph.

"Will you call me on the telephone, Whitehall 4832, any time after 9.30 a.m. tomorrow morning, and confirm this?

Yours sincerely,

—A. F. LASCELLES.

P.S.—I warn you you may have a long wait, but you can sit in my room until the right moment comes."

IT IS the lot of every person, or at least it should be, to enjoy during life one great and supreme thrill. Supreme because it stands above all other thrills; great because it can never be forgotten. When I read the above letter for the first time—I have read it many times since—I experienced what I am convinced is to be the supreme thrill of my life. Seven weeks I had waited for this to come, perhaps seven of the longest weeks I had ever experienced. Just how close I was to abandoning all hope of ever receiving it can be understood by the fact that I had already booked my passage to return to Canada, sailing on the morning of June the 12th. I did sail on the morning of June the 12th, and carried with me the undeveloped exposures of the three photographs that I had taken of His Majesty, King Edward VIII at Buckingham Palace on that memorable afternoon of 1936. Never before had I undertaken quite such a responsibility.

I have said elsewhere that photography, while my profession, is still my hobby. In many respects I am still a beginner, particularly in my enthusiasm to see the results of an exposure. Imagine then, if you can, my feelings for eight whole days crossing the Atlantic with this undeveloped film locked in my trunk. Then, arriving in Toronto on a Sunday I had to wait yet another day before I could find out just what was on that film, if anything. Had I forgotten to remove lens cap? Had I only done one or more of the dozen things I should have done? Moreover, had I done those things I should not have done? But once in the dark room the suspense was soon over, and when I finally saw the picture through the lens of the enlarging camera, I knew that once again the amazing luck that has stood by me throughout my photographic career had been with me in this last and most thrilling assignment.

Since my return I have been asked literally thousands of times the question, "What were your feelings during the preparation and the actual taking of the photographs?" What were my feelings? I do not know. My recollection of the actual operations are, to say the least, very vague, but the recollection I had of meeting His Majesty, and the conversation which followed the taking of the picture are, indeed, very vivid.

The King had already honored me by receiving a copy of my book, "Camera Conversations". In acknowledgment of this Mr. A. F. Lascelles, private secretary to His Majesty, wrote as follows:

"The King has been pleased to accept your book, "Camera Conversations", which you left with me recently.

"His Majesty commands me to thank you sincerely for this artistic and unusual record of so many different aspects of Canadian life by which he was greatly interested."

HIS MAJESTY is a keen amateur photographer and uses the same make of camera as I had used to take the pictures that illustrate my book, "Camera Conversations", and since a great number of the pictures in this book are of scenes and places that he

had visited while in Canada, we stood, photographically, at least, on common ground.

One part of our conversation remains very clear in my mind. We had been talking about the modernistic trend of photography, and His Majesty mentioned the name of an American gentleman who seemingly found an outlet for his artistic expressions in photographing in a truly modernistic manner the tall buildings found in American cities. Referring to my camera he said, "I would imagine this would be just the right kind of camera for such work." I agreed with him, and then turning to Lord Wigram, who was standing close by, the King said, "I have not much time to use my camera, have I?"

I received the impression that if he did have the time, how he would have enjoyed the freedom of wandering through city streets and green fields, and expressing through the lens of his camera his truly modern ideas.

During my stay in London I had followed through

the press very closely the activities of His Majesty, and it was quite easy for me to appreciate the fact that he did not have the time to follow the hobby of photography. Later that evening when thinking about the short, but ever-to-be-remembered conversation I was reminded of something he said on the occasion of his visit to Ottawa in 1927. "If some day it should fall to my lot to assume that high responsibility, the throne, I trust I may be found worthy of it." There was never any question of his worthiness, nor any question of his ability for he passed through a school of hard things, passed through that school with the highest of honors, a school that demanded all, and gave no discount, and there never was any question nor will there be any question of his untiring self-sacrifice to the duties of that high estate that is his.

"I have not much time to use my camera, have I?" These words were spoken by a King, and if I detected some slight expression of regret, it came from

the man that was the King: the man who for years had mixed with his fellowmen in almost every quarter of the globe. The man who, a few years previous as Prince of Wales had stood on the front porch of his ranch home in Alberta, greeting some two or three hundred of his neighbors with these words, "Fellow Albertans, you are welcome," and later when he became King, who said, "And although I now speak to you as the King, I am still the same man who has had that experience, and whose constant efforts will be to continue the well-being of his fellowmen."

THE experience he refers to is the experience he gained as a soldier in the Great War, and afterwards as a traveler in practically every country in the world. This, then, is the man that I photographed at Buckingham Palace on the afternoon of June 11th, 1936, and is the answer to the question that has been asked me many times since my return, "What were your impressions of His Majesty?" The impression that I received was the impression that I had expected to receive, but the kindness and the sympathy that he extended to me, and my work, was a kindness and a sympathy that I had no right to expect, yet that same kindness and sympathy were the same that he has extended to all who come in contact with him. After all I was only a staff photographer representing a Canadian publication, asking for what is, perhaps, the greatest privilege that any staff photographer dare expect to have extended to him, and when I had taken my first photograph, and he himself suggested the second, I experienced his kindness, and then when he again suggested the third exposure, I knew that I had his fullest sympathy in my work.

THE conditions under which this picture was taken were far from being conducive to good work. When I first arrived in England I had been advised that owing to certain regulations it was impossible for me to enjoy the privilege of making a studio portrait within Buckingham Palace. Seemingly it is necessary for a photographer to hold what is called "A Royal Appointment" before he can take a picture of the reigning monarch. And since I was a Canadian and not likely to be available when an occasion arose necessitating the photographing of the King as a special study, I could not expect to have this distinction granted me. (One can understand the necessity for this regulation as it protects the authorities at Buckingham Palace from the incessant requests to photograph the King from every visiting photographer. But those at the Palace demonstrated their fullest sympathy with my predicament, and through their cooperation it was finally decided that, while I could not take a studio portrait, I would be permitted to take a snapshot outside the Palace. And so at 6 p.m. on the afternoon of June 11th I found myself with my small camera standing outside one of the entrances to the Palace waiting for his Majesty. Shortly after the hour King Edward appeared at the doorway—the long-awaited moment was at hand. He came down to his car and as he paused while the footman opened the door I took the first of the three exposures. It was then that His Majesty, observing me, expressed the desire to see my camera. And so I was introduced to him for the first time as a camera journalist from Canada. It was at his suggestion that the second and third exposures were made.

The picture of His Majesty which is reproduced on this page and which has been given the appearance of a studio portrait, was made from the third exposure. In my forthcoming book which records the results of my search in England for items of Canadian interest, this picture of the King will be used for what it was originally intended, as the frontispiece. It has been released by the publishers for prior publication in SATURDAY NIGHT in view of the intense sympathetic interest in His Majesty at the present time.



KING EDWARD VIII. A camera study by "Jay", taken at Buckingham Palace, June 11th, 1936.

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BY MARIE CLAIRE

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"GRAND RIVER FLATS", from the painting by Homer Watson, R.C.A.

THE WORLD OF ART

BY G. CAMPBELL MCINNES

A RETROSPECTIVE exhibition of work by the late Homer Watson, R.C.A., is currently at the Mellors Galleries, 759 Yonge Street, Toronto. On the wider acquaintance which this collection of some fifty odd canvases and sketches affords, Watson seems to me to increase in stature. A stupid habit exists of coupling the names of Watson and Horatio Walker together, as though their approach to art were identical. Nothing could be more foolish. Walker is a superb technician, and a fine genre painter—no more. Watson is that aesthetic phenomenon, a "natural." By that I mean that, as a man with something very definite and sincere to say, and lacking the equipment to say it, he increased his technical ability by his own initiative to that point where it would render his message coherent. Beyond that point he did not push it; and thus, while his canvases are roughly, even dirtily painted, and overloaded with impasto, his vision is clear, and his emotional honesty at once apparent.

Watson's rich sense of paint was not merely the result of working thickly. He understood the essentially plastic quality of oils as a medium, and literally created form out of it. "Glenmorris Fields" and, more particularly, "Cape Breton," have a built-up solidity of form quite distinct from modelling, and a rich sensuous feeling for paint worthy of Seizange. Many of the small sketches are really quite astounding. "Sketch of Preston" has that floating, subjective, aloof quality one had learned to associate with the work of Morrice. In "Blossom Time," the urgency of the artist's vision shines through in spite of the partial breakdown of his method. And over them all there is a charm that is often lacking in his more ambitious works. Though the inferior of Morrice, Watson can worthily claim to have been our first significant landscapist. He was for the south what Thomson was for the north; and if his work is not so spectacular, neither was the country he painted. The showing is rounded off with an admirable study of the artist by Curtis Williamson.

THERE appears to have evolved, during the last ten years, a school of landscape painting to which I made reference last week. The school is characterized by a light, bright palette, a note of cautious experimentation, a literary and anecdotal flavor, and considerable technical competence. Its most outstanding painter is George Thomson, an artist of integrity; and one might number among its main adherents Frank Panabaker, Tom Stone, Franz Johnstone, Herbert Palmer and Franklin Arbuckle. I realize that arbitrarily to group painters who in many respects diverge, is hardly fair; but in some respects it is necessary because of the similarity of their approach, which, on occasion, renders it extremely difficult to attribute their work with certainty. This is especially true of their snowscapes.

Three of these painters are at the moment exhibiting work in Toronto. Franz Johnstone at the Mallory Galleries on Grenville Street, and Franklin Arbuckle and Herbert Palmer at the Eaton Galleries on College Street. Mr. Johnstone, recently returned from New Ontario, shows a number of skilfully painted canvases, valuable as documentary records of the frontier life which still exists there. Mr. Palmer's easy studies demonstrate, among other things, his preoccupation with autumn tints, and his facility in recording them. Many of Mr. Arbuckle's oils, especially those in which he has allowed himself plenty of sky to experiment with, are fresh and honest, and his "Trolley Car Madonna" is a shrewd piece of reporting in paint. It is proper to assume that the failure of the majority of these pictures to arouse in me the slightest degree of enthusiasm is due to a hiatus in my perceptive faculties.

THE annual exhibition of Little Pictures by the Ontario Society of Artists, now on view at the Art Gallery of Toronto, is superior both to last year's showing and to the Society's exhibition in the spring. There is, on the whole, a preponderance of good over mediocre work, while the showing has a unity given no less by the size and hanging of the pictures than by their honesty of purpose. One does not expect significant works of art from such an exhibition (though there are at least three here), but there is a sprightliness and charm about it that is most refreshing. A cool breeze blows through the Long Gallery—too often sweltering in the doldrums.

Honors go to Manly MacDonald for two distinguished and delightful studies, and to George Pepper for the roistering freshness which characterizes his always solid work. Marion Lang's two city views show her in a, to me, now and interesting light, while the lovely color in Bertram Brooker's "Green Bottle" is beautifully offset by

the shy charm of Joachim Gauthier's "Spring Morning." Charles Comfort, just failing to connect with his Lake Superior studies, connects with a report that can be heard as you enter the gallery in his magnificent sketches of the La Cloche mountains. Other noteworthy pictures are Charles Goddamer's habitant number three, Grace Combs' "Magnetawan River," despite its turgid handling, and the work of Carmichael, Haworth and Jackson. I cannot refrain from repeating that the showing has been unusually well hung.

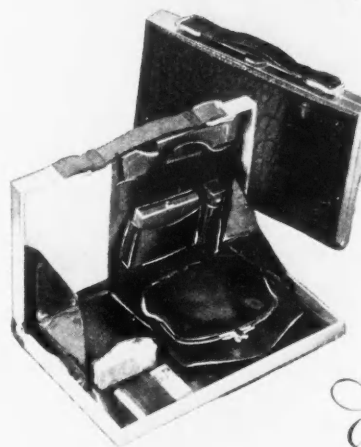
MISS ANNE SAVAGE, who for some years has been doing pioneer work with children's art classes in Montreal, has recently acquired a new and vigorous colleague in the person of Mr. Fritz Brandtner, well known in Toronto for his boldly conceived water-colors. Taking over the small school started by Dr. Norman Bethune prior to his departure for Spain as head of the Canadian Medical Mission to the Spanish Government, Mr. Brandtner (Continued on Page 27)

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—Photo courtesy Atlantic City Photo Service.

HOUSING QUESTION

BY HIS HONOR DR. HERBERT A. BRUCE

WHEN it is realized that 85 per cent. of the cost of a house goes directly and indirectly into the pockets of labor, then we can recognize the effect any large housing schemes would have upon a problem which is at once a bugbear and a responsibility laid squarely upon our statesmen, politicians and governments. The problem of slums and the erection of new houses is, and again has been proved to be, the most effective, the most timely, the most far-seeing solution to a great deal of avoidable unemployment. You have only to think of all the trades and manufactures whose skill and labor and products are needed to build a home and you see at once that building is incomparable as a creator of employment. Recognizing this, you may then in retrospect look back over the years during which building and construction have been virtually at a standstill in Canada, making no progress commensurate with the needs of the country, and you will see that the benefits of better housing, far from being limited to those who will inhabit new and better homes, extend in every direction to embrace thousands at present unemployed or only partially employed, who will thus find gainful employment.

SO MUCH depends on our mental conception of what housing means that I propose approaching the problem from an angle which will permit a rather more comprehensive recognition of all that this problem of housing implies. Let us begin by distinguishing between a crowd, and what is meant by a community of people. A crowd is, of course, simply a number of people who have come together temporarily. The individual component parts of a crowd have only a transient, haphazard relation one with the other. But when we speak of a community of people we are speaking of a living organism, all the individual parts of which are closely and permanently inter-related. In every community we can trace a definite pattern of life. There are first of all families of people bound together by ties of kinship. Beyond these ties, and extending throughout every community there are those other ties of commerce or business or sport or education which link every part of a community to every other part. Stores and their customers, employers and those they employ, professional men and their clients, teachers and students, doctors and patients, public transportation and passengers—all these and thousands of other relationships weave the warp and woof of the coherent texture of community life, making of it a living organism that is quite different from a mere crowd of people.

Like all other living organisms, like the human body itself, no part of a community can fall into decay or deteriorate without a direct and recognizable effect upon the whole community, or the body of people forming that community. So that we have to approach the housing problem with something more in our minds than the sporadic substitution of new houses for old. We have to consider nothing less than a fresh arrangement, a new plan of housing based on the needs of a community now and in the future. What this involves may perhaps be best illustrated by a brief reference to experiments and actual housing achievements in Great Britain.

SINCE 1918 some three million new dwellings have been built in England and Wales, that is about 35 per cent. of all the dwellings there at that time. The activity necessitated by great schemes of slum clearance and housing has been credited with from 50 to 75 per cent. of Britain's recovery from the worst effects of the depression. Certainly it has powerfully stimulated employment and, here, of course, benefited transformed the lives of all those who would otherwise have been slum dwellers. But it is interesting to note that the whole three million houses at an average density of ten houses to the acre would barely fill a space covering 22 miles each way. That is not a very large tract of land on any map and I mention it as a preliminary to removing certain misconceptions concerning housing.

A house cannot be considered by itself as a complete unit. Slum conditions are caused just as often by crowding as many houses as possible on a piece of land as by cramming as many people as possible into a single house. Unless we recognize in every house we plan to build, one

of a community of houses, unless we recognize in their owners or tenants members of a community of people and not isolated individuals, then our housing plans are apt to sow a new crop of future difficulties without removing permanently those that already exist in flourishing confusion in all our large and most of our smaller centres of population. Once we grasp the idea that no people live their entire lives within the four walls of a house then we are beginning to realize the necessity of planning outside the house before the house is built. We begin to recognize that a house is related to other houses, to other districts of houses and to the city or town in which it is situated. We begin to discover those wider aspects of housing which are envisaged in town-planning. We find ourselves confronted by a problem which far from being solved is almost irreducibly complicated if we launch out upon schemes, however grandiose, which provide shelter without taking into consideration any of those larger questions of location, convenience, transportation and all that makes for corporate, community well-being. The housing problem is not merely a matter of building a dozen or a thousand new houses here and there. The housing problem is rather how and where shall we build houses in order that every family may have a dwelling adequate in size and equipment, in convenience of situation and in amenity of surroundings, to afford opportunities for a full family life.

IT IS the recognition of this fundamental necessity in all housing schemes which has made many of us insist, to the point of exasperating those who disagree with us, that every municipality should appoint a Town-planning Commission. The purpose of this Commission would be twofold. First of all, by a very thorough survey of local housing and slum conditions, it would seek to unravel the tangled skein of confused and almost anarchic real estate and building operations of the past which have left all too frequently a heritage of chaos which is the despair of City Councils. An undergrowth of conflicting interests impedes the feet of progress in these matters. The Commission would be disinterested in the sense that it would keep the needs of the community foremost and not be subservient in its judgments to the dictates of political party or the futile lobbying of private financial interest. That does not mean that the Commission would be entirely averse to compromise, since no part of a city or town already built can in the nature of things be changed and improved without every care being taken not to override the rights and desires of interested parties where they appear reasonable and just. What is called diplomacy will always be necessary in town-planning but the Commission would always be assured that it enjoys the confidence of the community it seeks to serve.

THE second purpose of such a Commission would be to place before the Municipal authorities actual rehousing and slum clearance schemes. The civic council would then have something definite to place before the governments in soliciting their co-operation in carrying out slum clearance and housing schemes.

When we speak of a slum we speak of an area of bad housing. One of the most certain ways of defeating any slum clearance project, therefore, is to put into effect a policy by which single houses in such an area are renovated. Slum clearance means nothing less than that slum areas will be demolished in their entirety even though some of the buildings in those areas are still of some use. It means the taking over of areas of land. And unless the area demolished can be used to better advantage for industrial or other purposes slum clearance involves new housing built on that area. It is when we have to decide whether rehousing is to be on the old site, or elsewhere, that town-planning is involved.

In February last the City of Toronto passed a By-Law to establish a minimum standard of housing. The law was similar to that passed in England in 1934 but it was not fortified in Toronto as it had already been in England by the British law of 1930 which made it obligatory on all municipalities in England to provide adequate housing for their citizens. This Toronto By-law, however, makes it necessary for property

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owners to bring their homes up to the minimum housing standard under penalty of having the city declare them uninhabitable. Then they would be demolished by the city at the owner's expense. Loans for renovation were offered the owner but that need not concern us here. What I want to show is that well-meaning plans such as these do very little, if anything, to further the solution of the housing problem. It might be described as an attempt to patch rags; and rags however often patched will not hold together. What is needed is a new suit—or in this case the actual demolition of slum areas and the erection of decent houses. For the people living in slums on expensive land cannot pay even what I might call maintenance costs through the low rents they pay—although those rents are the highest the owner can exact from them. And the city is merely, by its own act, making certain that the policy of paying relief rents for the tenants of these dilapidated houses shall be not a temporary measure, an emergency measure, but a permanent policy of the future. To put a bit of paint on an unsightly old house in an area of slums may be a slight salve to one's conscience but

can never satisfy one's rational mind.

Overcrowding is a natural and unavoidable result of factors making the congestion of people in small areas economically imperative though disastrous to mind and body. It is in its essentials an age-old problem, in familiar guise. It is the problem of poverty, the problem of those who earn the lowest wages. It was stated by a Parliamentary Committee that a very large proportion of workers in Canada earn no more than \$60 a month, or \$15 a week. Obviously, when food, clothes and fuel have also to be paid for it is impossible to save enough from such low wages to pay rent for a decent house to live in, particularly if there are several children in the family.

It is this that makes government housing subsidies so essential to slum clearance and rehousing. Without them nothing can be done to better the living conditions of low wage earners. It has been calculated that about ten percent of the workers of Canada can never hope for even a half decent home without some form of Government assistance in the building of homes. To raise the minimum wages they receive would be but the prelude to raising all wages. Prices would immediately soar and with them rents and the cost of building. So those who earn low wages would not be benefited in any way. They would be precisely where they were—in slums. Only with the active, financial intervention of governments, and the enthusiastic, carefully planned cooperation of civic bodies can any progress be made in housing.

Whenever slum clearance has aimed at nothing more than the substitution of new houses for old without thought of the exigencies of community life, the results have been startlingly different from those expected by authorities responsible for these hazardous, because short-sighted, slum clearance and rehousing schemes.

THIS has been graphically and depressingly illustrated by what has occasionally happened in Great Britain. One would expect for instance that new houses on the outskirts of great cities would be healthier and much better to live in than slum tenements. One fact which, strangely enough, many people are apt to overlook is this: that people live in slums because they haven't enough money to live elsewhere. If they are to pay for food and clothes as well as rent. In Glasgow, 293 people per thousand were ill in one year in one slum area; and yet in the rehousing area, built as a substitute for slums, the rate rose to 344 per thousand. Similarly in Stockton, England, during the years 1928-32 the death rate in the rehousing area was 46 per cent, higher than in the slum area. Why? The answer is so simple as to be obvious. The great majority of working-class families, with an income of \$13 a week or less, cannot afford the old rent plus the new fares for transportation to and from work. The extra expense, incurred by this type of rehousing has to come out of the money which should be spent by poor people on food and clothes. Yet another reason is that of every 100 houses built in Britain during the past four years only 13 have been for the lowest wage earner, and more than half the new houses built since the War have been for sale and not for rent. The interest on capital, repairs and so on can be met by tenants only by sacrificing the food and clothes without which health is impossible. This is the sort of thing which would have been foreseen and avoided if those who proposed such rehousing schemes had envisaged those larger considerations of location and convenience, in a word all that is meant by town-planning of which I have already spoken. The realization that there cannot be slum clearance without state assistance—a realization based on the obvious fact that slum dwellers are too poor to pay their way—has led to a demand made by the Architects and Technicians' Organization, and the Housing Centre in London that housing must be made a national service and that the rents of homes for those who earn low wages should be controlled. It is being suggested that 2,000,000 decent houses at rents of \$2.50 a week and less should be built within the next ten years with proper town-planning that will provide adequate social amenities. Slowly but surely it has become apparent that no family should have to starve itself in order to pay rent for a decent house.

THE demolition of slums, the immediate tackling of the problem of housing seen in its proper relationship to large-scale town-planning in the interests and on behalf of the whole community—what is this but a national duty? Let us show to all the strife-torn world that democracies can, without compulsion, be efficient in creating the highest type of community existence for the citizens; that without that external coercion, which is tyranny, we have enough self-discipline to set our own house in order; and that the priceless privilege of freedom is not abused but used to promote the physical, corporal well-being of all our citizens and thus their spiritual and mental conceptions of life. These conceptions so hopelessly vitiated by the purposeless struggle for bare existence in the squalor of homes and houses that offend every one of man's five senses.

All things are possible where men care enough. And freedom itself—the freedom of citizens living in a democracy is basely betrayed when that freedom is evoked as a cynical apology for all that is slipshod, all that is smug and intransigent, all that vast host of evils indeed which are the offspring of the sleepy-eyed, and deadly dull doctrine of "laissez-faire." In a great country let our minds and hearts be great. Let us call a truce to the popular and true but deceptively easy talk about our mineral and agricultural resources until such times as we can speak as fervently, as oratorically and as truly of the condition of our human resources, our men and women and children.

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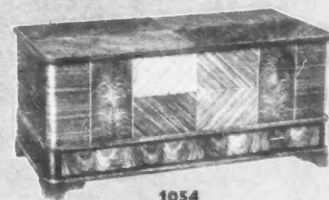
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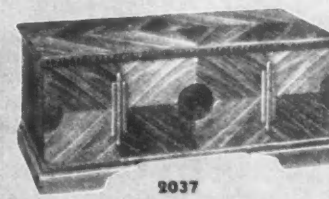
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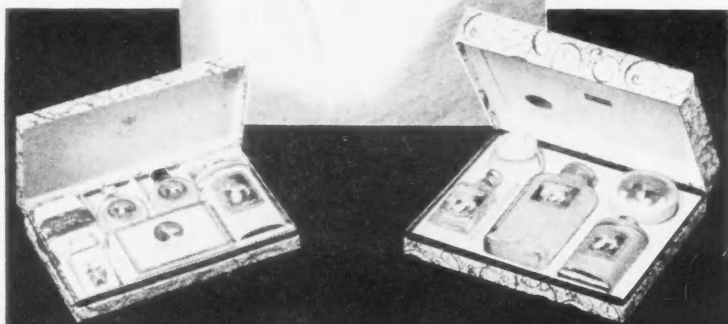
Hamilton: 96 King St. East

12 BLOOR ST., WEST



A
LADY'S
gift
TO A
GENTLEMAN

A
GENTLEMAN'S
gift
TO A
LADY

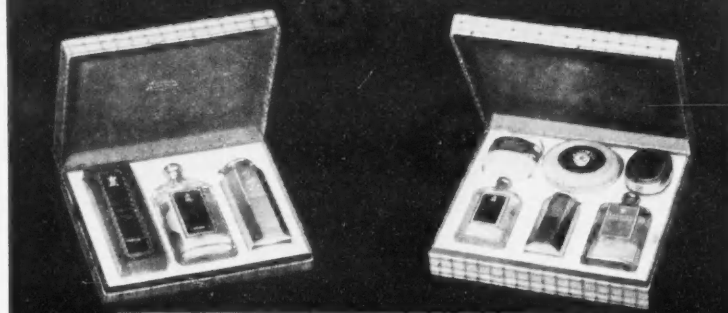


C 71/20—English Lavender Perfume, Talcum, Bath Salt Tablets, Smelling Salts, Sachet Blossoms and Lavender Soap—\$2.75.

C 71/17—English Lavender Perfume, large Talcum, Foundation Cream, Bath Salts and Face Powder—\$5.00.

C 20/65—Shaving Cream, After Shaving Lotion and Invisible Talcum—\$2.15.

C 20/81—Brilliantine, Shaving Bowl, Bath Soap, After Shaving Lotion, Invisible Talcum and Hair Tonic—\$5.00.



Make your gift selections from the complete range of Yardley Gift Sets at all good drug and department stores. 85c to \$18.50

YARDLEY
OF LONDON



TORONTO • NEW YORK • PARIS •



LONDON HUMOR. At the Exhibition of Caricatures and Cartoons of People of Importance by Tony Wyard which was held recently in London, there appeared this Surrealist offering, "Hangover".

THE THINGS SHE LIKES

BY MARGARET WARREN

WHAT lasting joy it is for a woman to receive enough of her beauty aids on Christmas morning so that she doesn't have to think of replenishing them until "springtime". Year after year, women have expressed their approval of this type of personal gift so, if you know what she uses, you cannot go wrong by selecting a box replete with the things she likes—and needs.

Harriet Hubbard Ayer has created a special gift box composed of the regular sizes of their Luxuria cleansing cream, skin and tissue massage cream, Eau de Beauté tonic and Ayer's Secret face powder. The box itself is smart and practical with a sturdy lid and base and about the right size to go into a dresser drawer and keep everything in its place until the very last bit is used. This generous gift that will be remembered and used for many a day is quite inexpensive.

COTY offers a choice of five glamorous odors, all of them lovely and with that precious quality that endears a perfume to the heart of a woman. All are imported from Paris, and there is a choice of L'Origan, Paris, L'Amant, A Suma and Chypre. All of them have the lasting quality that distinguishes really good perfumes. From the same house come boxes of soft, clinging powder carefully blended to match all flesh tints, and permeated with a delightful fragrance. This house also has a new perfume, Le Nouveau Gardenia, that is really true to this flower, is very lasting and retains its true fragrance.

IN A cool, fresh green and ivory box Jane Seymour places her three essentials for make-up—lipstick, rouge and powder. The innate niceness of all three makes them a delightful trio to carry one's wishes for a happy Christmas to any member of the younger set. The powder has the added advantage of being in a box of the non-spillable type. There also is a Jane Seymour Petal dusting powder for use after the bath that comes either in a bottle with a sifter-top or in the regulation bath box.

THREE rich, full-bodied odors of great distinction are sponsored by Lenthéric for evening wear. Each perfume is completely individual and satisfying and the containers are of exquisite design. One vote goes to Tweed, which manages to be hauntingly sweet without being cloying. We admit our choice may be open to question, however, for Miracle and Gardenia de Tahiti are both notable.

AS A "little" gift of remembrance, or as a dividend to oneself, Campana's Italian Balm in its handsome new bottle has distinct possibilities. We do not need to say anything about the qualities of this well-known balm as a constant comfort to hands that chafe and roughen in cold weather. We merely add that it would be a welcome extra gift to the son or daughter at college or to the house-lolita away home.

IF YOU happen to be a very busy woman, you might convey to the potential Santa that you would love to own Elizabeth Arden's "Box of Wonders" which contains all necessary preparations for a complete make-up—each a comb and a mirror. It would not come amiss either if you could actually point out to the possible Christmas giver that you get crystal bottles of Blue Glass eau de toilette, a lovely soap, and that another would be gratefully received, and you would agree to try the same make-up the next Night and Day after. Elizabeth Arden also has dressed up one of the large-sized cakes of Jane Geranium soap with feathery underdown and beads to represent an exceedingly amusing version of the face of good Saint Nick. It's a pet, and if you can bear to take the trimmings off it to use the soap in your bath, we'll be surprised and disappointed in you.

THE Williams' Industries package contains all the essentials for a lady's toilet, and that of a quality that he will like. In the box he will find a cake of Elder Flower soap for his hands and bath, shaving cream, Aqua Velveteen, talcum and dental powder—enough to remind him of your good wishes for many days to come.

AMONG the most land-lubbing things to be said about the perfumes of Lenthéric of Paris is that they display such a characteristic fragrance which is neither a fragrance that is overdone, nor a fragrance that is overdone. There are five of these perfumes: Bouquet, Tropicana, Kypar, Tropicana-Saint and Tropicana. You will have to "test" them and make your own decision as to which you like best.

to say it conservatively, they all are pretty nice.

AND this is a thought that ought to bear fruit if you have been wondering what to give to that couple who have been so generous in their week-end invitations. It is called "For Him and Her," is by Yardley, and contains a shaving-bowl for "him" and a box of that delightful lavender-toned for "her" bath.

AN ATTRACTIVE water lily bath set by Helena Rubinstein consists of bath powder and Eucalypte eau de Cologne, a pungent and invigorating body rub that perfumes the skin for an entire day. The Cologne is in a dimpled bottle which prevents it from slipping through wet fingers. Both are packaged in a Christmassy box.

IF YOU have a friend who is a confirmed client of the Hiseott Institute, you might investigate the products of this firm as a possible source of your gift to her. The Hiseott preparations have recently been put into completely new and attractive packages, and any constant user of them will be delighted at the thoughtfulness that prompts one to give her the things she is accustomed to rely upon for the daily care of her complexion.

A Memorable Gift



BIRKS-ELLIS-RYRIE are privileged this Christmas to present a superb collection of Diamond Rings—created in the contemporary manner by their own artists and by distinguished Parisian designers. The six examples here illustrated show the modern feeling for movement and "swing".

A Paris-inspired, this new, broad "tube" ring featuring one magnificent diamond with many round and baguette diamonds . . . \$765.00

B The simplicity of the square diamond is in contrast to the graceful mounting set with baguette and round diamonds . . . \$350.00

C One of the highlights of our collection—three superb, large-sized marquise diamonds. For the "third finger" or as a dinner ring . . . \$1,800.00

D Strikingly of today, this cocktail ring from Paris. Sapphires give color contrast to the rows of round and baguette diamonds . . . \$500.00

E The green tones of the emeralds—the sparkling whiteness of the diamonds—accent a new ring of great beauty . . . \$225.00

F "Swing" in its true Parisian form—this amazingly lovely dinner ring, richly set with one large diamond and many round and baguette diamonds . . . \$1,125.00

**BIRKS
ELLIS
RYRIE**

YONGE AT TEMPERANCE
TORONTO



An Exquisite Gift for "Her"

Genuine
AUSCO
Genuine DRESSER WARE

... Always the perfect gift, AUSCO is useful, beautiful and of fine quality. ... Black enamel or color you prefer distinguished by an artistic touch of chrome non-tarnishable.

CARL AUSTIN Co. Ltd., Weston, Ont., Dept. M
SOLD BY BETTER JEWELERS

BEHIND SHOP WINDOWS

MERLA M. WELLS

COSY COTTAGE studio, decorated in green and black, such inviting fireplaces and that font of knitting wisdom, there midwinters is your *locus*. Miss Norma Maclean we take for granted. Her assistance is invaluable. Highlights include an arresting selection of new designs, and color schemes for handknitted suits; skirt lengths with wool to match in large variety of hues, unique Borneo black-faced Golliwogs, with red hair and shiny eyes, darling bright colored jackets, just natural favorites of cuddling children.

And ... a racy parade of shopping bags, baby knitted things, angora gloves, scarves, etc., for the Christmas shopping. Drop in to: The Knitting Bag, 45 Gerrard Street West, Elgin 2920.

WHAT a shopping port o' call is Miss Sibbald's! Hearken my hearties to what will tantalize you there. The winsome appeal of lingerie of real silk crepe and satin; panties, teddies, slips and gowns in *la style tailleur* and *unpooled* fables, intriguingly original designs and guaranteed to fit.

Gorgeous eye-fall: lounging pyjamas, Chinese style, mandarin coat of silver and lamé, froc trimming, and heavy silk cord girdle, with black satin trousers. Here, particularly, you can have your new raiment smartly and individually designed, to be OK'd by you from a submitted sketch. L. Dyrle Sibbald, 92 Gerrard St. West, Waverley 6475.

THERE SEEMS to be two modes of compulsion to the fur-trimmed hat this season. One, the command of *vogue*, the other, the perpetual feminine absence before the softness and sumptuousness of fur, ever since her prehistoric male-mate clubbed the first furred animal for her.

And, of course, for the fur-trimmed hat that is styled and fitted to perfection; that gives the fondest wish fulfillment; ladies of distinction will as usual as has generally been their wont, have a rendezvous with Iris. Iris Hat Shoppe, 96 Bloor Street West.

WE TALKED around and around with Miss Koeltz, sitting on somewhat meagre views on born genius, innate talents and such like and when we had exhausted our capacity for comment she up and cut to the centre of our maze with, as it were, one stroke. "What is born," quoth she, "is a bald-headed squalling baby with certain hereditary traits. What can be done with these will depend upon environment, development and tuition. Even genius has to be freed sometimes from its hereditary wrappings before it achieves the power of that intensely independent flight on its own wings." And Miss Koeltz's record in freeing personality in even the most unlikely children, adolescents, and adults, confirmed in us the idea that she knew where she spoke. Enrol now in her classes in Education, Josephine Koeltz Studio, 745 Millwood Road, Hudson 2759.

WE WOULD say the Hope Chest is aptly named. For, while there, one surely need never be hungry for suggestions for her own satisfaction or for gifts in the lines of *objets d'art*, bric-a-brac, Grecian Marble heads and statuettes.

Here, a galaxy of greeting cards - Rusteralt, Rembrandt and Canadian Artists series; colorful wrapping papers and a variety of other gifts including toys of the better type - Horse and cart, loaded express wagon, dump cart, camp and trailer, dolls, rattles and floaters, tea-sets, G-Men guns, etc.

A flash and sparkle of crystal ware that warms and enthralls the choosing thoughts. One is arrested by Italian pottery ware, lampes, etc., and there are hand bags, for daytime and evening wear. Don't forget Dodo Match boxes. The Hope Chest, 3 St. Clair West, Hyland 7084.

THE THINGS HE LIKES

BY RUTH WALSH

THE Pleasure of your Presents will be greater if you've chosen them before the happy hallelaloo of the holidays sets in, while you still have plenty of time for thoughtful shopping. All presents require time and consideration if they are to give the greatest pleasure to both giver and recipient. But this is specially true when one is shopping for presents for men. One usually has but the vaguest idea of what's what in men's styles, as a woman seldom has the background of knowledge of style that makes the purchase of a gift for another woman a comparatively easy matter. If she is a smart woman, and is buying a man something to wear, she usually goes to a very good shop where she can count on expert guidance from clerks, or she captures some good-natured male and takes him along as advisor.

Here's an idea that takes all the guess work out of Christmas shopping for men's gloves. All the stores know about it—all the stylists know about it—and all the men's magazines are raving about it. We think the time has come to pass this innovation on to you. The idea conforms with what women call the keynote of smartness—simplicity. What is it? Gloves that match! Match what? Why hats, of course! This certainly is a natural combination. For most men do wear hats; and now, to be up to the last word in style, they must wear the glove that matches their hat.

Another feature is, that along with smartness it also has a utilitarian value, acting as an aid to women in their gift shopping for men. All they must know is the type of hat the man wears. Then they buy the corresponding glove. For instance there is the Snap-Brim glove which has an open vent at the back of the wrist that flares in the same manner as its counterpart, the Snap-Brim hat. Then comes the Homburg, distinguished by the deep hemstitching at the wrist. This corresponds to the rolled brim hat. And finally there is the Bowler glove trimmed conservatively in grey mocha which carries out the trimness and somewhat formal effect of the Derby or Bowler hat.

AND to continue on to the subject of things he will use rather than wear—almost any man, except the man who already has them, would be delighted with the gift of binoculars in a leather carrying case. There are so many opportunities for their use—travelling, hunting, yachting, at the races. It's a gift that will be in constant use.

YOU will find that the gift of a Cine-Kodak is more than a movie camera—it's the beginning of a hobby, too, and it is a fairly safe bet that the man who receives one of them on Christmas morning will be making moving pictures of the entire family that afternoon. It will be a constant companion as it records winter sports, the trip south, the winner of the King's Plate, the children as they grow—all the other things that make a record of a life. There are several Cine-Kodak models. All are exceedingly simple to operate, dependable and easy to carry. The least expensive gives twenty to thirty black and white movie scenes, each as long as the average scene in the newsreels. The cost of the film includes finishing.

ANYTHING that will make the daily chore of shaving his whiskers easier or more pleasant is fairly certain to commend itself highly to any man of any age. The Rolls Razor does both because it never gets blunted. It keeps its barber's blade in ever-keen condition by automatic stropping and honing in its own case and it lasts for a lifetime, even if he's only twenty-one. It's almost a "must" gift if he's the jittery type who looks, after every shave, as if he had come into violent contact with a bramble bush.

A HANDSOME, monogrammed cigarette lighter not only is a most convenient personal accessory, but is a piece of fine jewellery. Rolson has done some rather notable things in this line and has lighters in almost every shape and form imaginable. There are lighters that slip into the pocket with never a bulge. Those with rounded contours that fit into the pocket of the evening weskit are specially commended. Then there are others that kill two birds with one stone, in which the lighter is part of a case that holds a full pack of cigarettes. If you're looking for novelty you might investigate the Rolson Penciliter, a slim silver pencil with a lighter concealed in the top. Others are designed for table use. Some of these have touch-tips in which a long rod is pulled out, applied to the lighter and becomes a flaming torch.

THE man who lies himself off to the North Woods at the beginning of every hunting season, or who likes to talk about "the one that got away"—in other words, any sportsman, will be able to find use for a good flashlight. The Eveready five-cell model will show him the way to go home with a beam that sends its light twenty-one hundred feet. It is a sturdy affair that won't give up the ghost in an emergency.

EVERYBODY talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it," but the man who has a weather prophet in his home knows what he can or cannot do, whether he can count on getting together a four-some for golf in the afternoon, or whether to plan on staying home and catching up with his reading. A Parfax Stormgauge, in a very good looking square case of simple modern design, will keep him posted on the weather's antics twenty-four hours.

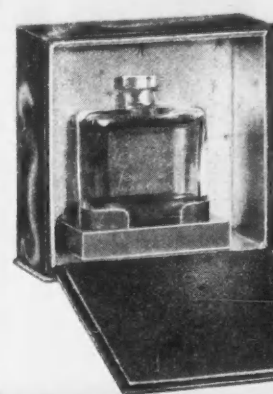
A DESK accessory of great distinction and undoubted usefulness is a set of four foreign language dictionaries—French, Italian, Spanish and German—beautifully bound, and in a little case.



LONDON HUMOR. Mr. Tony Wysard's conception of the Duke of Kent and Prince Edward.

THE bachelor who lives in an apartment would find a coffee table with circular chrome legs a useful piece of furniture, since it leads a double life in the interests of space conservation. The table itself is so arranged that on releasing a spring it can be reversed

and the complete cocktail set comes into view. The glasses and mixer are cleverly arranged in a non-tippable chrome swing frame so that there is no chance of their spilling or upsetting. It is a very smart affair, and would make a handsome gift for a man.



Gifts that will delight

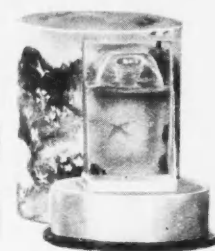
THE famous Parfums of Lancôme of Paris make holiday season gifts to delight the most fastidious feminine taste. Uniquely, Parfums Lancôme display their characteristic fragrance when first applied, a fragrance that is accented later. See them at the smarter shops.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN CANADA
L. F. CHARTAND
482 COTTLES ROAD
MONTREAL

LANCÔME
Exclusive Parisian Parfumeur

Odeurs —

BOCAGES
TROPQUES
KYPRE
TENDRES NUITS
CONQUÊTE



If mothers wrote letters to Santa—

many of them might read like this:—

and don't forget my Magic Chef Gas Range. I want you to help to make my 1937 a really modern year, for I have a resolution in mind to cook only with Gas.
Yours

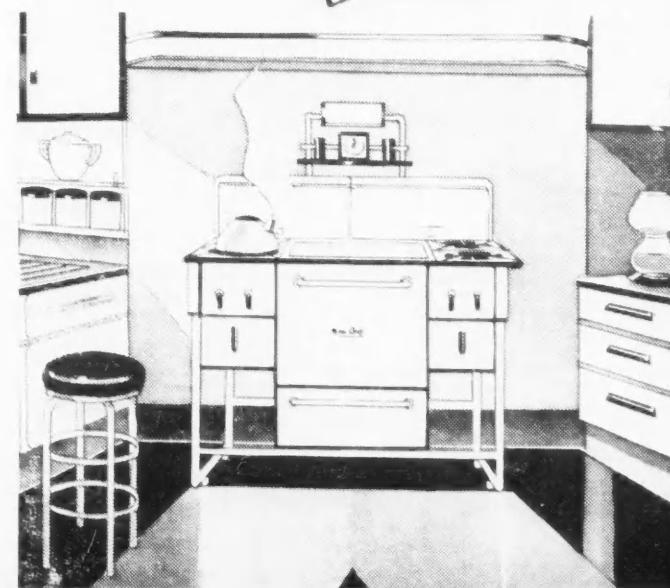
The homemaker does not expect the family to go into raptures about her cooking, yet dad's occasional "That was good" is music to her ears. She does not direct the table talk towards her cooking, but she is excused for sometimes wondering if they ever begin to realize the thought, the preparation, and the actual work she gives to the family meals.

Naturally we believe that she deserves the best and most modern in a cooking appliance and we see that she has every opportunity to get it.

In all of our display rooms are gas ranges that are the last word in appearance, efficiency and reliability.

There we draw her attention to the MAGIC CHEF gas range with its automatic TIME and HEAT controls. We expect her enthusiasm and admiration and are seldom disappointed.

Many of these ranges are going into Toronto homes in time for Christmas. And we can prophesy that in one spot in these homes there will be a new brightness that will continue into, and throughout, the New Year.



The CONSUMERS' GAS Company
55 Adelaide St. E. 732 Danforth Ave. 2532 Yonge St.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

BY HELEN DAWSON

ONE never knows where the next event of world importance is likely to take place, and when such remote spots as Ethiopia become headline news overnight it is a satisfaction to be able to prove to oneself that the place really does exist by locating it on a terrestrial globe. It is almost a necessity in a house where the young idea is in the throes of learning reading, rithin' and 'rithmetick—and geography. Many of the globes are exceedingly handsome pieces in themselves, finely constructed on a wooden base with globe on full metal meridian. Some of the globes are lighted inside for easier and more interesting study, and lend a decided air to the library. The sky is the limit as far as cost is concerned.

EVERY member of the household will find use for the family typewriter. It is such a saver of time in making out club reports, lists of guests, the ordering of supplies and, although Emily Post might not approve of it, the writing of letters, that the gift of a portable typewriter will be a most welcome addition to the desk equipment of every busy woman. Most of us like to think our handwriting is perfectly legible, but one can be assured that the clear print of a type-written document points of no misunderstanding.

WHITE lamps, either white-shaded or with the opaque dark shades that New York is a bit mad about just now, do wonders in modernizing a room; so they ought to be a particularly important item on any gift-list this year. And there is an amazing variety of really good-looking white lamps in various shops, some in porcelain and—still newer!—some in crystal or in wood combined with metal and glass.

IF THERE is a rumor going about that the household or some lucky individual is in line for an extra-special gift from Santa Claus, it probably will be a piano, perhaps a grand or one of the new and charming spinet types. We can quite appreciate the difficulties the old gentleman would have in getting either down a chimney, but things always can be arranged somehow.

FRAMED pictures, theoretically, are ideal for Christmas giving. Choose the pictures, however, in even more accurate than selecting ties for a man. Prospective buyers, therefore, should take a day and go about the selection of a picture with an eye to the recipient's liking and environment. The giving of a heavy, gold-framed oil-painting to someone whose taste runs to photograph prints in natural wood settings is a breach of gift-giving tact to say the least. Unless you can be perfectly sure of a welcome for a picture you had better switch over to a more unobtrusive wall picture, either framed or unframed. The latter are particularly liked by decorators nowadays. They do such amazing things in a house, brightening dark corners, lengthening vistas, modifying poor proportions in its merely being jolly decorative in themselves and not serious to anyone who is presenting it. But if you have a picture to give, be sure to be in important painting over the mantle you wish like to present. A picture light for the picture, a glow-bow lighting from above the picture would be an attractive change as it has been used for years, but newer designs look from built-in concealed or unobtrusive little brackets or pin-clip attachments that in themselves are of the most beautiful modern design. It would be decidedly clever to have a very beautiful picture light for use in the picture.

MEXICAN wines or gayest pot-herbs would find a ready welcome in the home where entertaining is hospitable frequent, and many less reason also would appreciate finely colored father-son and son-son or brother-son bottles, to be used not to their table settings. A breakfast set, picnic breakfast tray, to match the color scheme of the bedroom for the woman who craves the ultimate luxury of non-distracting sleep would come under the heading of thoughtful gifts.

A LIVING four-footed Christmas present that expresses just Christmas greetings for you is a gift that will make his life self to any household in entire welcome. It is a gift to be taken from a kitchen with a bang, and established in position, and certainly it is only good judgment to find out whether or not he will be a welcome arrival at the house where he is to make his prospective home. Should there already be a dog in the house, you could content yourself by giving the household pet a basket of his own kind of the new ones have been made, a kit that contains brush, comb and other toilet articles used to keep him trim and handsome, or perhaps a feeding dish.

Cataries, lovebirds, and fish are other possibilities if your mind is set on giving something that lives and breathes.

A PRACTICAL gift for a smoker consists of a cigarette box, four ash trays, and two hundred pull matches in a well finished chromium plated stand. The matches are in a circular roll enclosed in a chromium silver cylinder attached to the stand, and strike as they are pulled out. Refills can be obtained at any tobacco store.

An attractive punch set in sparkling ribbed glass for New Year's celebration consists of a glass tray, large punch bowl and ladle, and twelve punch cups with ruby handles. The ladle also has a red handle and crystal bowl.

Random suggestions: A mirror cigarette box is a smart trick which women particularly like. A bowling game will convert the most peaceable Christmas reunion into wildly excited



IRRESPECTIVE OF WHAT FORM your Christmas gift may take—whether cake, clothes or cosmetics—it will be infinitely more attractive if wrapped in sparkling and transparent Cellophane, suitably be-ribboned, and perhaps finished off with tinkling little bells.

competing terms. A cheese and canape tray which will be endlessly useful has six removable glass dishes and a wooden cheese board. The sparklet will keep you supplied with carbonated water, for by an ingenious device plain water can be changed with it. It is very easy and convenient to use and comes complete with six bulbs for charging.

TRAVELERS

Miss Susan Ross and Miss Margaret Sprout have been in Chicago, where they attended the Horse Show.

Mrs. Davidson of St. Catharines, Ont., who spent some time with her

consin, Miss Emily Merritt in Toronto, and with Mrs. Merritt, "Rodman Hall", St. Catharines, has sailed for England.

Mrs. Britton Schuyler is leaving London, England, for Canada shortly to spend Christmas with her sisters in Toronto.

Mr. Britton Foster has left Toronto to join Mrs. Foster in England. They are spending part of the winter in the Holy Land.

Mrs. H. S. Southam, of Ottawa, spent a week in New York with her son Mr. Robert Southam, who is attending Columbia University.

Mrs. Victor L. Good, of Halifax, N. S., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John W. Ross, Jr., at Montreal.

DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

WITH the Horse Show still in our minds, it is interesting to hear about what was worn at the opening of the National Horse Show in New York. Gone was the overwhelming vogue for black velvet evening wraps and in its place were gorgeous brocades and vivid colors. A creamy white stiff satin brocade coat was trimmed with a tiny band of sable around the collar. But most of those wraps—the gold or silver lames, the quilted taffetas, the colorful Chinese brocades—were untrimmed and simple in line, the better to show off the rich fabric.

Aside from these pale brocade wraps were several in vivid scarlet, two of them in smooth woolen like a huntsman's coat. A few deep green or wine-colored velvets trimmed with silver fox or sable added to the colorful effect. Of course there were also many black velvet wraps, the newest of them trimmed with white fox instead of lapin.

When the great ring of boxes around the arena was filled and wraps were thrown back, the smile of a flower garden seemed apt for two reasons. The first was the colors of the gowns. There was much black and white, of course, in nets and laces, taffetas and crepes, but most of all the scene was a medley of soft glowing colors.

In the second place the flower garden simile was apt because of all the flowers and birds. Purple orchids or white gardenias bloomed in profusion at the neck of almost every wrap. But the variety of flower and feather headresses was almost unlimited. Here are just a few of them: Three small fresh yellow orchids across the side of the head to harmonize with a gold brocade wrap. Three fresh pink roses tucked in dark curls to match the rose pattern in a stiff blue brocade satin dress. A cluster of mauve, purple and green feather flowers at the top of the head over a black mesh face veil. Several heads were covered with these soft veils.

(Continued on Page 25)

Less Fortunate Families Will Appreciate Food Delicacies THIS CHRISTMAS



SEND THEM ONE OF OUR SPECIAL GIFT BOXES

Offering a Complete Selection at—

\$2.00 \$3.00 \$4.00 \$5.00

This Christmas will indeed be a happier one in the knowledge that you have contributed to the welfare of some less fortunate family. No doubt you have knowledge of some needy family—perhaps there are children—then think of the untold joy one of these Christmas boxes, packed with good things to eat, would bring.

Just drop around to your nearest Dominion Store and every co-operation will be extended in making up these boxes of good cheer.

We would like to mention also that we are making a specialty of handsome gift boxes at any price for your friends. These can be filled with your personal selection of Christmas dainties. You will find it pleasant to make your choice from the endless variety of foods for which the Dominion Stores are famous.

SEE THE DOMINION STORE IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

DOMINION
STORES LIMITED



"Twas the night before Christmas" And the last gift of them all—a man's gift to his wife—but a merrier Christmas and happier years to come.

Smart cellophane wrappings hide something thrillingly new in helpfulness. Lucky woman! Her husband's giving her the Hoover One Fifty-Five Cleaning

Ensemble... the first basically new cleaner in 10 years. Now she'll clean everything as she goes... rug-and-furniture cleaner in one ensemble, instantly convertible. Now she'll clean with new ease... a new wonder-metal, magnesium, gives new lightness. Now she'll have a cleaner, crisply modern... new Henry Dreyfuss design. Now she'll have at her beck and call conveniences never before known to cleaners... 15 major improvements. Plus the rug-protecting cleaning action that only the Hoover can give—patented Positive Agitation.

Another fine Hoover for Christmas giving... The sensational Hoover "500". A full size, precision-built Hoover, with the exclusive, patented cleaning action, Positive Agitation, the electric Dirt Finder and many other basic Hoover features, at an amazingly low price.

And the Hoover model 850, famous for its efficiency \$1.50 a week payable monthly

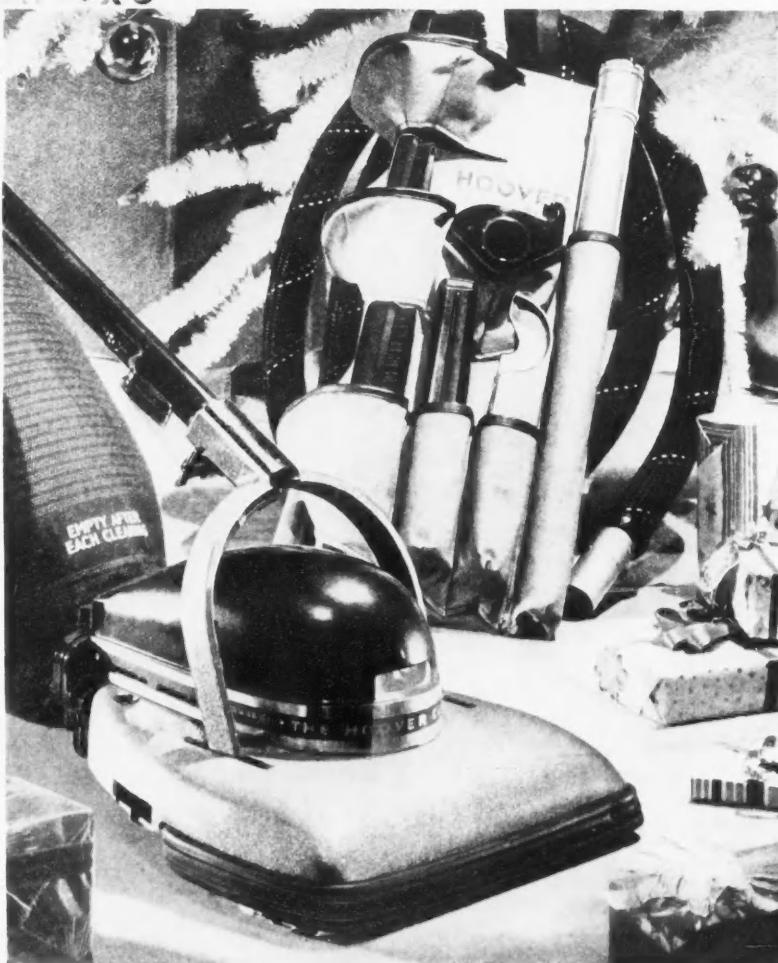
THE HOOVER 155 CLEANING ENSEMBLE

IT BEATS... AS IT SWEEPS... AS IT CLEANS

Now more than ever

Give her a Hoover

and you give her the best



These and Other Exclusive or Patented Features

Handy Cleaning Kit
Automatic Rug Adjuster
Time-to-Empty Signal
Clip-on Plug
Spring-Cushioned Chassis
Instant Bag Lock
Plug-In Tool Connector
Non-marring finish in stratosphere gray

Your Christmas Hoover will be delivered already wrapped in gay holiday cellophane, if you wish. Sold by leading stores everywhere, through responsible representatives, and on easy terms

\$150 a week payable monthly

HAD AGONISING PAINS IN HER BACK

Free From Pain since Taking Kruschen

Like many other sufferers from backache and rheumatic ailments, this woman decided to try Kruschen Salts in a last attempt to obtain relief from pain. To her surprise, the pains did grow less, and in a few months the backache had disappeared. Having made sure of the results, she now writes as follows:

"For about four months I had agonising pains in my back, and could not turn in bed. During that time I tried various remedies, but obtained no relief, and was seriously considering going into hospital. However, seeing a case similar to mine described in an advertisement for Kruschen, I thought I would try it, and was more than surprised to find the pain getting less. I have been taking Kruschen for four months, and would not be without it for anything. I must say I am free from those dreadful pains." (Mrs.) B.C.

Kruschen is an excellent diuretic—that is, it helps to stimulate kidney functions. When kidneys are restored to healthy, normal action, poisonous waste is properly eliminated, the blood-stream is purified, and you get welcome relief from the dragging pains of backache.

PICTURE WORTH \$2 FREE

A handsome gravure photograph of H.M. King Edward VIII is waiting for you at your druggist's—a picture every home will proudly frame. Free with the purchase of a bottle of Kruschen Salts. Supply limited—get yours now.



TOMATO JUICE
is MOST
Delicious when you
Add a few drops
of
Lea & Perrins SAUCE
THE ADDED TOUCH THAT MEANS SO MUCH

By popular request a new, small size of Lea & Perrins Sauce has been placed on the market—priced at 20c.

MEALS OFTEN FAIL TO GIVE NEEDED INTERNAL EXERCISE

ALL-BRAN Relieves Common Constipation*

Meals that are low in "bulk" are a common failing of the average American diet. Frequently, these meals result in irregular habits.

Constipation due to insufficient "bulk" is often a consequence. This condition causes discomfort, and may lead to headaches and loss of appetite. Even serious disease may develop.

Banish the danger of a diet low in "bulk" by eating Kellogg's ALL-BRAN regularly. This delicious cereal is an abundant source of gentle "bulk."

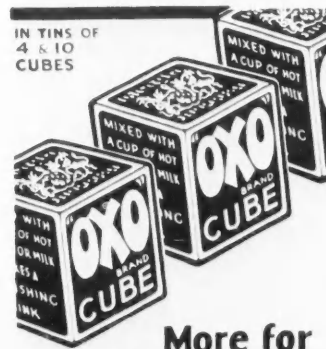
Within the body, it absorbs moisture and forms a soft mass, which exercises and strengthens intestinal muscles, and cleanses the system. ALL-BRAN also furnishes vitamin B and contains iron.

Two tablespoonfuls daily, with milk or cream, are usually sufficient. If not relieved this way, consult your doctor.

How much pleasanter to enjoy this natural food in place of pills and drugs. Serve ALL-BRAN either as a cereal, or cooked into muffins, breads, etc. Eat it regularly for regular habits.

ALL-BRAN is sold by all grocers. Made by Kellogg in London, Ont.

*Constipation due to insufficient "bulk"



More for
Your Money
OXO
BIGGER RICHER
CUBES

CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

THE late G. K. C. put it nicely. Whether it seems irreverent to you or not, it is a fact that the holy day which is really a holiday this month is built around the trinity of eating, drinking and praying.

I'm glad I was brought up with the traditional appreciation of all three. Like a lot of other people, naming no names, I've got my proportions a bit mixed, but the old recipe still produces a Merry Christmas. May it do the same for you.

With a vassailing, boar's head and beery Christmas I am willing to have as little to do as the Thurber child in the "New Yorker" who sits regarding the suckling pig on the platter before her father. "I don't want any part of it!" she has just announced definitely to her scowling parents. Neither do I. The apple in its mouth doesn't make it look one bit less like a suckling pig to that child or to me.

Nor am I going to tell you that cutting your cookies like fir trees or tying red cellophane around a fruit cake will turn ordinary food into ambrosia on the twenty-fifth of December. It just won't and you know it. But in the last six months (it takes about the first six months of the year to get over last Christmas) I have collected some Christmas recipes I'm proud to pass on.

The first is a Quebec recipe for home-made mince-meat. As I watch people buying inexpensive commercial mince-meat at this season I often wonder if they have any suspicion what they are getting. I have really only a suspicion myself, but that's enough to turn me pale at their courage. For mince-meat isn't really cheap when it's real, though it isn't difficult to make and a little goes a long way. Here it is.

MINCE MEAT

- 1 lb. raisins
- 1 lb. currants
- 1 lb. brown sugar
- 1 lb. suet, hashed fine
- 1 lemon, rind and juice
- 1/2 lb. candied cherries
- 1/4 lb. almonds
- 1/4 lb. crushed walnuts
- 1/2 cup brandy or rum.

Stone the raisins, mix all together except nuts and brandy, add a little salt (1/4 teaspoonful) and simmer slowly for one and one-half to two hours, then add the finely chopped almonds, the crushed walnuts and the brandy or rum. Put in a crock and use as you need it. It keeps.

And since mince-meat without light pastry to house it is about as useful as a kernel for a canary, I give you the same woman's recipe for

PUFF PASTRY

This can be made and kept frozen in the electric refrigerator or outside store cupboard, and only used as needed.

- 4 cups Swansdown flour (keeping out 1/4 cup for rolling)
- 1 cup cold water
- 1 lb. butter.

Sift and chill the flour. Have water very cold. Cut butter in four. Work one-quarter of the butter into the flour smoothly, add water, roll out thin. Cut the second one-quarter of butter up fine, place on paste, dredge with flour and fold like an envelope. Roll it out by tapping it lightly with the rolling pin. Use the two other pieces of butter the same way, folding and rolling each time. Leave it in the refrigerator over night before using. Actually freezing does the stuff good—never ask me why.

This, made into little shells in patty-pan tins, filled with your own mince-meat, and not covered in like commercial mince pies, but encased with very narrow strips of paste on top, makes a desert something to dream about, and I don't mean riding nightmares—either, smarty. When I'm feeling Royal I top ours with whipped cream, flavored with rum. In my more democratic moments I know this is merely gilding the lily.

Now for the plum pudding recipe you have been waiting for. I suppose there are individual preferences in this kind of confection as in others—some people want it dark and smooth, others like it light and full of big pieces of things. There is a school that feels it should fall apart, bitterly opposed by the school which demands a superb sticking-together till the end. This is a good pudding from the point of view of people I trust, so there.

PLUM PUDDING

- 1/2 lb. breadcrumbs
- 1 cup scalded milk
- 1/4 cup white sugar
- 4 eggs
- 1/2 lb. raisins
- 1/4 lb. chopped figs
- 2 ozs. citron peel, cut
- 1/2 lb. suet, chopped
- 1/2 cup brandy and port wine, mixed
- 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/2 teaspoon cloves
- 1/2 teaspoon mace
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 lemon, juice and minced peel
- 1/2 lb. dates, chopped
- 1/4 lb. almonds, chopped
- 1/4 lb. cherries, chopped.

Soak the bread crumbs in the hot milk, let cool, add sugar, beaten eggs, then the rest of the ingredients, mix well and steam for six hours.

The rest of my story is on sauces to serve with the pudding. Stop right here if your family is so ecstatic about the kind you have always served that they wouldn't consider a change. In which case you have a unique family and should be very, very proud.

Hard Sauce is probably the best sauce of all and you probably know all about making it. It is only powdered sugar and creamed butter worked together indefinitely, with brandy added to make it smoother still. Some people use rum. Some, I believe, content themselves with vanilla or lemon extract, the poor dears.



QUEENSTOWN, LAKE WAKATIPU. The towering peaks across the harbor dramatize the setting of this lovely New Zealand city.

—Photograph courtesy Government of New Zealand.

SAUCE NO. I

Cream one-half cup of butter and mix into it gradually one cup of powdered sugar. Now beat into it one cup of cream, whipped stiff. Put all in top of a double boiler over water not boiling too wildly. Beat as it heats and until smooth and foamy, then add one and one-half wineglasses of Sherry, beat again and serve at once. This is from French Canada, and superb.

SAUCE NO. II

- 2 ozs. fruit sugar
- 2 wineglasses Madeira or Marsala
- 3 egg yolks
- 1 teaspoon lemon juice.

Put sugar, wine and lemon juice in double boiler and stir till sugar is dissolved, then add the well-beaten egg yolks. Stir till it froths and thickens over the boiling water. Serve at once.

SAUCE NO. III

- 1/2 wineglass Port
- 1/2 lb. cherries

- 1 gill water
- 1 teaspoon flour
- 1 dessertspoon butter
- 1 oz. fruit sugar
- 1/2 lemon.

Mix cherries, sugar and water over a low fire and stir till sugar is dissolved. Bring to the boil and rub through a sieve as soon as cherries are soft. Melt the butter, stir in the flour, add the cherry purée and the lemon juice, add wine and stir till almost boiling, then serve. If home-preserved cherries are used, and they are best little home-lovers, use their juice instead of water for extra flavor.

SAUCE NO. IV

- 2 tablespoons Sherry, Madeira, or white wine
- 1 cup sifted icing sugar
- 1 beaten egg
- 1/2 cup butter.

Cream the butter thoroughly in a bowl, stir in sugar, egg and then wine by degrees. Turn into the top of a double boiler and beat until foamy.

SAUCE NO. V

- 1/2 cup Chablis or Grave
- 3 egg yolks
- 1 1/2 ozs. fruit sugar
- Juice of 1/2 a lemon
- 1 egg white.

Put the three egg yolks and the one white with the lemon juice and sugar in the top of the double boiler. Beat with a Dover beater over boiling water

for two or three minutes. Stir in wine and beat until it all thickens. On no account let it boil. Serve it at once.

Next week we shall concentrate on Christmas Cakes. The week after that we shall do our Christmas shopping, giving particular attention to the type of the big, comprehensive cook book our eight little ones are planning to give us for Christmas as a surprise. Our eyesight, like our passion for cooking, is running down.



Anything Goes with SPAGHETTI



Heinz "57" are made in Canada at Leamington, Ont.

● It is all things to all meals—mainstay of simple dinners—adjunct to luxurious menus. It is a grand dish in its own right—a rare ingredient and flavour-lender. It can transform a frugal bit of meat into an intriguing whole meal dish.

Here, in a word, is one of the famous 57-varieties which has a distinctly Continental accent—Heinz high spirited spaghetti with its full-bodied sauce of tomato, its piquant seasonings and cheese.

As proof of ready wizardry: Thin collops of veal (about a pound or so of veal cutlet cut into small pieces, browned and gently simmered) and a single large tin of Heinz

spaghetti—become forthwith a fine Escalopine of Veal.

Grilled cocktail sausages—cooked ham or tongue and a scattering of mushrooms or even just the raggle-taggle remnants of a roast, commingle with the sauce-drenched strands of Heinz masterly spaghetti to make such casseroles as may be set with pride before any knowing trencherman.

Feats or Feasts of Magic—and many of them—you will find described in the new Heinz Book of Salads and Meat Recipes. A copy is sent for 25c. Or, send 10c and labels from 3 tins of Heinz Soups. Address H. J. Heinz Company, Dept. SN30, Toronto, Ont.

GIFTS

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Innoxa Beauty Outfits \$7.75 to \$31.50
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Natural Loveliness

Give *loveliness* from Bond Street this Christmas! That is what you will do when you choose any of the exquisite Innoxa Beauty Creations.

Innoxa Preparations accentuate *natural loveliness*, by obeying the principles established by Dr. Francois Debat, one of the world's most renowned skin specialists. They cleanse, rejuvenate and revitalize the complexion... regain and retain youthful loveliness throughout the years.

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MISS HELEN MacKAY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Aylmer MacKay, who is one of the debutantes of the Toronto social season.

Study by Violet Keene.

SOCIAL WORLD

BERNICE COFFEY, SOCIAL EDITOR

AMONG the many gay events of the past week for the younger set, was the supper dance given by Mr. Henry K. Hamilton and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Beaudry in honor of their debutante daughters, Miss Mary Hamilton and Miss Joan Beaudry. Mrs. T. A. Welch, Mr. Hamilton's sister, assisted in receiving the guests, and wore a gown of pale slipper blue satin with American Beauty roses on the bodice. Mrs. Beaudry wore black chiffon, with white gardenias. Miss Hamilton wore a bouffant turquoise tulle frock with a corded hem. Miss Beaudry's gown of white satin was worn with coral and silver sandals. Miss Peggy Norton and Miss Alison Nisbet were hostesses at dinners preceding the dance.

THEN there was Mrs. F. A. Gaby's tea on Friday for her daughters, Catherine and Sue. The picture was a most effective one as Mrs. Gaby in black velvet trimmed with ermine, and her two pretty daughters wearing striped brocade frocks in shades of tea rose and rose du Barry, received their guests against a background that was a tapestry of living flowers composed of bouquets sent to the debutantes.

Many of the guests arrived wearing huge sprays of heather. They had come on from the 48th Highlanders' Chapter LODGE tea, at which one of the chief attractions was quantities of heather sent over from Scotland. Mrs. Albert T. Brown, who arrived with a huge corsage of heather, which she wore on her smart elbow length cape of black gabak, was demanding tribute—willingly given—of others who wore the heather. It was to be sent on to a friend who was ill.

Mrs. Norman Gibson had driven over from Lewiston Heights for the tea, and was looking very *soignée* in a small black hat trimmed with aigrettes, and a short coat of black lamb with squared-out shoulders, which opened down the front to reveal her smart black frock with its neckline of white and gold lace. Friends were recalling the beauty of her garden at the time of the marriage of her daughter, now Mrs. Eric Ellsworth, of Toronto, and Mrs. Gibson admitted her passion for flowers with the remark that "she was a bad house-keeper but a good gardener." A much too modest statement, from what we hear.

Mrs. Gordon Finch, who came with Miss Nella Joffery, was recalling her trip last year to California, and was wishing she might go to New York for a feast of theatre-going now that the play season is in full swing. Miss Ethel Shepherd was another guest. She had been hostess to more than two hundred guests at a most delightful supper party at her home after the Symphony on the previous Tuesday.

Among others present were Mrs. Andrew Duncanson, Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Mrs. Barry Hayes, Mrs. A. G. Pomroy, Mrs. H. Duggan, Mrs. Duncan Robinson, Mrs. Gordon Shaver, Mrs. Hugh Ald, Mrs. Floyd Chalmers, Mrs. F. K. Morrow, Mrs. Harry Housner, Mrs. J. Earle Lawson, Mrs. H. H. Love, Mrs. D. C. Durland, Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mrs. Mabel Driscoll of Victoria, B.C., Mrs. A. R. Clute, Mrs. George Cottrell, Mrs. Douglas Campbell, Mrs. E. L. Cousins, Mrs. Draper Doble, Mrs. Charles Ellis, Mrs. Roscoe Graham, Mrs. Minerva Elliott, Mrs. A. B. Gordon, Mrs. J. C. Fraser, Mrs. Robert Fennell, Mrs. William Hyslop, Mrs. Goodwin Gibson, Mrs. Ellsworth Flavell, Mrs. W. A. H. MacBrien, Mrs. J. A. McKee, Mrs. Nichol Joffrey, Mrs. Arthur King, Mrs. Harry Patterson, Mrs. R. C. Kilgour, Mrs. Signum Samuel, Mrs. R. D. Kerby, Mrs. Gordon Balfour, Mrs. H. H. Davis, and many others.

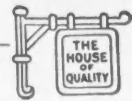
Later in the evening the assistants, who included many of the season's debutantes, and their escorts, were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Gaby at the Royal York supper dance.

OF GREAT interest is the news that Colonel R. S. McLaughlin, of Oshawa, Ont., has become the owner of "Cedar Lodge," one of Bermuda's most beautiful estates, where both Colonel and Mrs. McLaughlin's love of beautiful flowers and horses will have full play. Renovations of this lovely old house are already under way.

Of very old lineage, "Cedar Lodge" has been rebuilt and added to several times and is, today, one of the most spacious homes on the island. It has eight bedrooms and eight baths, in addition to the various drawing rooms, library, and so on. There are two outside guest cottages, a large stable, a private swimming pool and tennis courts. Part of its seven acres are devoted to formal gardens where may



MR. AND MRS. RAY MANBERT, whose marriage was an interesting event of autumn. Mrs. Manbert was formerly Miss Joyce Livingstone.



Her Hours of Ease

Will bring a pleasant reminder of the Christmas gift giver if you choose a lovely Fairweather lounging robe, hostess gown or pyjamas for that most important "Her" on your list. Velvets, luxurious and colorful, pastel and brilliant satins, sheers with lace—all types. Shown—smoking pyjamas in black satin with printed lamé top. \$35. Others priced from \$17.50 to \$45.

Fairweather's

88-90 Yonge St. • Toronto



Clever Ladies

Is there nothing to chance, in the way of looking their very best at Christmas time. They make their appointments for a final going over at the Hiseott Institute well ahead of time. For they know that expert fingers aided and abetted by Princess Toiletries, violet ray and electricity will free them from the wrinkles brought on by a hectic shopping season and leave their complexions fresh and glowing with youth and health. For appointments call Ad. 9652. It's out or now.

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TORONTO



THE ORIENT

Via the East Express route—30 Yokohama in 10 days, by *Empress of Asia* or *Empress of Russia*. From Vancouver (transit to ship's side) or Victoria—all year round-trip fares from \$400 up; first class, \$280 up; tourist class, \$180 up. Or via *Honolulu* in only 5 days more, by *Empress of Japan*, largest and fastest liner on the Pacific, or *Empress of Canada*, fast only slightly faster. On to Manila, calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong—a day or more for sightseeing at each port. Ask about All-Expense Tours.

NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA

Travel to the picturesque countries "down under" is increasingly popular. The spacious Canadian Australasian liners (*Atanga* in *Niagara* will take you from Vancouver (transit to ship's side) or Victoria to Hawaii, Fiji, New Zealand and Australia. Take your own time, or choose an all-expense tour—65 days, for example, with 30 days in New Zealand, \$808 up, first class; \$650 up, cabin class; or with 20 days in Australia, \$862 up, first class; \$681 up, cabin class. For a shorter holiday, ask about Hawaiian Tours from Vancouver—14 days, \$276.75 up.

ROUND THE WORLD

Map your own tour on which you won't retrace a step but eventually arrive back home after travelling on and on—east or west. Choose from more than 200 routes; take 75 or 750 days; linger where you will; see what you wish. The world is yours to explore and enjoy. *Let's avoid the world!* Ask about the six most popular routes. Tour No. 1 includes Canadian Pacific *Empresses* to the Orient and *Panama* and *Orizaba* or *British Indian Steam Navigation Company*, on to England. Fares as low as \$579.00, combination of classes, \$855.50, first class. Cabin class, Atlanta 1.

And in Canada itself, en route, Canadian Pacific offers you over 600 miles of majestic mountain scenery—Banff and Lake Louise—the Pacific Coast, Canada's Evergreen Playground—the St. Lawrence Seaway.

For further information apply your local travel agent or nearest Canadian Pacific Agent.

Canadian Pacific



The Ideal Christmas Gift

MOSSFIELD
 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS

The NAME THAT DENOTES QUALITY!

PORRITTS & SPENCER
 (CANADA) LIMITED
 HAMILTON, ONTARIO



MISS SIDNEY JONES, a debutante of 1936-7. Miss Jones is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Jones, of Toronto.
—Study by Violet Keene.

be found all the beautiful tropical plants and flowers which make Bermuda so colorful an isle.

Located not on the waterfront proper, but halfway up a thickly wooded knoll, "Cedar Lodge" commands a striking view of picturesque Hamilton Harbour. Its bathhouse, however, is built along three hundred feet of waterfront, which is reached by a path leading from the lodge. The water tanks, always an important feature of Bermudian houses, are probably the most extensive in Bermuda, with a total capacity of 100,000 gallons.

This famous estate has had several owners, Canadian, a Bermudian and American, one of the most prominent being the late Senator Nathaniel Curry, of Montreal. Typically Bermudian in architecture, "Cedar Lodge" undoubtedly will be a most interesting social centre during coming seasons.

MISS MARGUERITE PEEL, only daughter of Paul Peel, the internationally known Canadian artist, has recently arrived in Toronto from France, for her first visit to Canada, her father's birthplace.

She has brought with her a number of original paintings by her father, with first sketches of some of his famous works; also a remarkable self portrait of the artist, in his working blouse, which was hung in the Salon the same time as his "After the Battle," one picture receiving the Gold Medal, the other Honorable Mention. The highest honors France could bestow.

Before Miss Peel, who is herself a distinguished portrait painter, leaves with her aunt, Mrs. R. B. Belden, for Pasadena, California, these pictures will be on view for a week at the Haynes' Art Gallery, Toronto.

CONVENERS of the Edinburg Hunt Ball, which is an anticipated event of January, are Miss Ella Rogers, Colonel Walter Rawlinson, Mr. T. O. Grills, Mr. W. George Wright, Colonel Alan Cockburn.

DEFER to an unfortunate misplacement of heads in a recent issue, the engagement of Mr. Martin J. Griffin to Miss Marjory Savoy, of Vancouver, B.C., was announced as a wedding. This, of course, is not correct. The wedding will not take place until February.

MONTREAL

MRS. EDWARD MACKAY was hostess to about four hundred and fifty guests, when she entertained on Friday evening, December 4, at a dance at the Ritz-Carlton, in honor of her daughter, Miss Anna Reay Mackay.

At the entrance to the ballroom, baskets of large bronze and yellow chrysanthemums were arranged to form a reception lower, and the ball room was festooned with similar and bronze chrysanthemums.

Mrs. Robert Loring, who received for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Mackay, wore a gown of sapphire blue tulle, brocaded in Louis Quinze pink and silver, fashioned on fitted lines with a train, with a corsage bouquet of pink orchids. She was assisted by her niece, Miss Anna Reay Mackay, who wore a Hartnell frock of white tulle, showered with silver sequins, and made on slender lines with a "V" décolletage, and the skirt flaring from above the knees.

Guests, who had come from out-of-town for the event were Miss Mary Kingsmill, Miss Virginia Copping, Miss Cynthia Copping, Miss Mary Fraser, Miss Joan Fraser, Miss Mary Palmer, Miss Mary Baker, all of Toronto; Miss Edith Doolittle, Miss Alexandra Greening, of Hamilton; Miss Ethel Southern, Miss Lillian Gardiner and Miss Betty Hooper, all of Ottawa.

THE Cercle Universitaire was the scene of a dance given by Mrs. A. Stewart McNichols on the evening of Wednesday, December 2, in honor of her debutante daughters, Miss Louise McNichols and Miss Madeleine McNichols. Mrs. McNichols received her guests wearing a gown of tulle neoclassic style with a corsage bouquet of orchids. Miss Madeleine McNichols wore a frock of white silver lame crepe, having a draped bodice and a skirt finished in a short train. Miss Louise McNichols chose a robe de style

of white Victoria satin with a sweeping skirt.

At midnight, a buffet supper was served in the dining-room, where the long supper table was arranged with deep bowls of pink roses.

OTTAWA

SIR FRANCIS and Lady Floud entertained at dinner at Earncliffe on the evening of Wednesday, December 2nd. The guests included the Japanese Minister to Canada and Mrs. Kato, Mr. J. A. Schuurman, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Grant, Miss Beatrice Belcourt and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Holmes.

LADY PERLEY was hostess at a luncheon on Tuesday, December 1, in honor of Lady Sharpe, who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ely Elliot Palmer.

DR. AND Mrs. N. L. Burnette, of Ottawa, will entertain at a dance in the Quebec Suite of the Chateau Laurier, on the evening of December 23, in honor of their debutante daughter, Margaret Patricia.

ON THE evening of Saturday, December 5, the members of the Ottawa Valley Hunt Club held a dance in the Officers' Mess of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards. Lady MacBrien received the guests, and provided to the dance was hostess at a dinner.

MRS. J. E. MICHAUD was the hostess at a reception in honor of her daughter, Miss Alice Michaud, who is a debutante of this season. Mrs. Michaud wore a gown of black crepe trimmed with sequins, and a corsage of red roses. Miss Michaud wore black georgette with touches of pale blue.

Presiding at the tea table were Mrs. T. A. Cregar, Mrs. Charles Dunning, Mrs. J. G. Gardiner, Mrs. J. L. Hsley, Mrs. H. A. Fortier, Lady Tachereau, Mrs. J. O. Patenaude, and Mrs. R. Des Roches. Assisting were: Miss Marie Farley, Miss Raymond Fournier, Miss Jacqueline Allard, Miss Lucile Black, Miss Madeleine Lelonde, Miss Margot Houel, Miss Lambert, and Miss Denise Ouint.

MR. AND Mrs. H. S. Southern will entertain at a dance on Tuesday, December 29, at the Chateau Laurier, in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Ethel Southern.

VICTORIA

ONE of the best and certainly the most picturesque affairs of this season in Victoria, B.C., was St. Andrew's Ball, held November 20 in the Ballroom at the Empress Hotel.

With two hundred and fifty attending, the scarlet and tartans of the officers of the Sixteenth Canadian Scottish, others, and tartans of many a clan mingling with modern modes, made the scene a gay and unusual one. And much of its undoubted success may be attributed to the work and energy of Mrs. Colin H. Rutherford, who with years of planning St. Andrew's Ball in Shanghai, her former home, where her husband was presi-



ABOVE IS SHOWN the entrance to "Cedar Lodge", part of the Bermuda estate acquired recently by Col. R. S. McLaughlin, of Oshawa, Ont.

Green "Curves" watches, with natural gold-filled cases, 17-jewel precision movement. Men's \$50. Ladies' with cord wristlet 42.50, bracelet, 49.75

New York chic is quilted into the rich blackness of this French antelope handbag. Older women admire such detailed perfection. 12.50

Worthy of a place of honor on a collector's shelves. After "Goworth Victor" a famous English champion. By Royal Doulton. 12.75

Just listen to him boast about your discrimination when you give him a Schick Dry Shaver. Complete with cord, 16.50

The shorter the gloves the smarter, especially if gold piping gleams on shell pink and silver on white. 4.50

A personification of Rogers, striking in design, outstanding in reception. Who wouldn't be thrilled with such a gift? 31.95

Six Mrs. with Austrian gusto in their colorful embroidery, and sporting practicality in the leather palms and felt backs. 3.98

Kodak Junior Six-20 will start anyone on a hobby that affords year-round interest and pleasure. Ideal for travelers. \$14

An imported stimulator of opaque black and white glass, designed by Legard for the dressing table of the modern miss. \$6.75

A life-time guarantee on these new cushion shape links. Mother-of-pearl for tails, smoked pearl for a tuxedo. Pair 7.50

Biography of a Family by Milton Waldman. This dramatic story of Catherine de Medici and her children makes fascinating reading. \$4

Your Move
TOWARD A VERY MERRY
CHRISTMAS

—is to shop at Simpson's, of course. Our buyers seek gift merchandise in as many corners of the globe as St. Nick is reputed to visit Christmas Eve. Their knack of choosing gifts that please every member of the family would do credit to Santa, himself. We've illustrated a few.

dent of the St. Andrew's Society, to her credit, arranged the program order for this, the third of the St. Andrew's Balls held in Victoria.

Highlight of the evening was the moment when the bagpipes, preceded by Pipes Donald Cameron and Colin Peter Rutherford, followed by Scott Beattie, C. H. Rutherford and borne by Colonel F. A. Lindsay, was piped into the assembly. After the bagpipes came Lieut. Colonel Walter Barty and Lieut. Colonel Brooke Stephenson,

each carrying bottles of whiskey. They came the Horn of Plenty and leather carried by Scotch lassies who tossed it to eager luck seekers.

After marching around the Ballroom the procession halted so that the bagpipes might be presented to the Chief. In this case the Hon. Frank MacPherson, who cut it with his kilted dirk, saying as he did so the ode for the occasion. The Whiskey Beaters poured out a tot for the Chief, who in turn poured out one each for the pipers and they all exchanged toasts in Gaelic. The bagpipes were then retired to the guests.

ENGAGEMENTS

MONTREAL

Meighen-Robinson. Mr. Theodore Meighen, son of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and Mrs. Metcalen, of Toronto, to Miss Margaret de Lancy Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Robinson.

TORONTO

Johnston-Hunter. Mr. Myron McCall Johnston, son of Mrs. Johnston and the late Mr. Hugh Johnston, to Miss Helena Kathleen Hunter, daughter of Major and Mrs. Lincoln Hunter.

MARRIAGES

TOURS, FRANCE

Mamon-Du Soulier. On Wednesday, December 9, Mr. James P. Mamon, son of the Honorable R. J. Mamon and Mrs. Mamon, of Ottawa, and Miss Claire Du Soulier, daughter of the Viscount Du Soulier

TORONTO

Hanson-Patterson. On Wednesday, December 2, Mr. Tedric Rosamund Hanson, son of Mr. Frederick C. Hanson and the late Mrs. Hanson, and Miss Elizabeth Kendall Patterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kendall Patterson.

Fisher-Bessop. On Saturday, December 5, Mr. Richard Alexander Fisher, son of the late Honorable Mr. Justice Allison Fisher, of Pendergast, and Mrs. Fisher, of Toronto, and Miss Lorna Caldwell Dempsey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Dempsey, of Edinburg.

HAMILTON

Betts-Moore. On Saturday, December 5, Major Frederick Conyn Betts, M.P., of London, Ont., son of Mrs. Betts and the late Mr. F. P. Betts, K.C., and Miss Catherine Coleman Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Moore.

WORLD OF ART

(Continued from page 19)

has increased its membership, and without attempting in any way to guide the children, has infused into their naturally receptive minds its own kindly and vital personality. The children are doing extremely fine work, and at the Provincial Canada Exhibition, recently held at the Sun Life Building, their painting and modelling attracted much public attention. Mr. Beaudin has also hit upon the happy idea of loaning such work as

the children in that want to contribute to the World of Art.

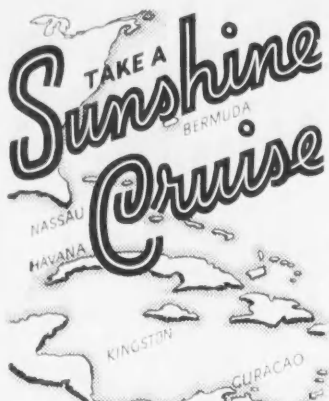
THE number of people actually, if not carefully employed in making sculpture and the allied handicrafts in Toronto, is quite astonishing. Evidence of their activity is seen at the annual exhibition of Arts and Crafts at the Women's Art Association on Centre Artistic Avenue, where there is a display of work which though it is continually being created, we too rarely have an opportunity of seeing. Particularly noteworthy are Phyllis Wyle's decorative plaques, the "home-made" and masks of John and Philip Hall, and the extraordinarily interesting puppets and their accessories designed by Audrey Taylor. There are also some fine pieces of pottery, notably by Frances Loring, and textiles and weaving embodying a fine craftsmanship and original designs. The exhibition is open till Christmas.

Meanwhile the picture-loan idea appears to be spreading, which is all to the good. An Arts Distributing Centre has been opened at 234 Bloor Street West, and I understand that the Women's Art Association are embarking on a similar venture.

Announcements

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Bond, of Belleville, Ont., announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace Graham, to Mr. Charles Cecil Rogers, of Vancover, B.C., son of Mrs. McCall and the late Captain Cecil Mack Murray.



TO NEARBY SUMMER

From NEW YORK

New Year's Cruise

to NASSAU

Dec. 29th "BERENGARIA" 5 days—from \$77.50

Around the World

R.M.S. "FRANCONIA"—from

New York Jan. 7th

35,000 miles to 33 ports

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The distinguished "AQUITANIA"

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to the WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICA

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Jan. 8 BRITANNIC 6 days 75.00

9 GEORGIC 11 days 140.00

16 BRITANNIC 8 days 100.00

23 GEORGIC 11 days 140.00

27 BRITANNIC 15 days 220.00

Feb. 6 GEORGIC 18 days 220.00

17 AQUITANIA 40 days 495.00

17 BRITANNIC 20 days 240.00

27 GEORGIC 15 days 220.00

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26 BRITANNIC 8 days 100.00

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Regular sailings during the

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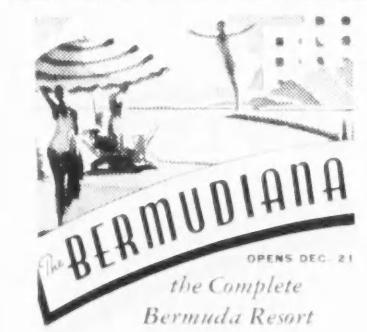
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park—with golf, skiff, riding, beach life,

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agent or apply to Robert D. Blackman,

1001 St. Lawrence St., Montreal, Quebec.

or Canada Representative, St. Lawrence

St. Lawrence.



MISS GWENNETH MARTIN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Selby Martin, of Toronto, who is a debutante of the season.

—Study by Violet Keene.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

WINNIPEG

WE ARE fortunate in having such

interesting visitors in town this

week. First and foremost, of course,

is His Excellency the Governor-Gen-

eral and his aides and staff. His Ex-

cellency has paid a round of visits to

the various institutions and has spok-

en at the St. Andrews dinner, Pro-

fessor Stephen Leacock, Miss Mar-

jorie Gulland, of London, Eng., head

of the School of Spoken Poetry, and

several others of interest, have also

visited Winnipeg.

We are to guess too early this week

to report on the command perform-

ance of "Romeo and Juliet" at the

Walker Theatre. It is to be put on

by the Players' Guild, and will be di-

rected by Lady Tupper. His Excel-

lency the Governor-General will

attend. This is to be a gala night

with many parties on the stage.

Dr. Stephen Leacock, who gave such

an interesting address at the Port

Garry Hotel one evening this week,

was the dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs.

Hugh Phillips prior to his lecture.

Mrs. Phillips entertained at the tea

table a few days previous when a num-

ber of the friends of the late Captain

John Gies and Mrs. Gies had the

pleasure of meeting their daughter,

Mrs. George Thynne Reid, and her

husband Mr. Reid, who are en route

to their new home in New South

Wales. They were recently married

at Twicken, Herts, England. A num-

ber of dignitaries attended the wed-

ding and among them were several

honorary Winnipeggers, including Mr.

and Mrs. John Cameron (the former

George Napier). Mrs. Reid was the

amateur boxing champion of England

and last year represented her country

at Vienna.

Col. Gordon Weir of Toronto has

also been a guest in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sifton entertained

informally in his home at dinner the

other evening.

A charming bride who was "At

Home" one day this week was Mrs.

Arthur de Jardin, formerly Jean Wal-

lace. It was a delightful day and a

large number of guests wended their

way to the pretty house on Harrow

street. The hostess looked smart in

a black satin frock with a top of

bunch green broadcloth and Mrs. J.

R. Wallace, Mrs. Gaston de Jardin and

Mrs. C. E. McPherson were busy tea

parties.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Atkins, who

were east for a short visit have re-

turned home and are expecting their

daughter, Mrs. R. D. Mulholland, and

little Jane Atkins Mulholland on next

week. Mr. Mulholland will join them

in time for Christmas festivities.

mentary to Miss Mary Bull, next

week's bride-elect. Later on the same

day, Miss Muriel Hartley entertained

at bridge and tea in honor of Miss

Bull and Miss Jocelyn Botterell, the

latter a January bride-elect.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Montagu Black left

this week to spend the next ten days

in Toronto, where they will be the

guests of their son-in-law and daugh-

ter, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Riley.

ONE of the season's most brilliant

social events took place on Friday

evening, November 13, at the Royal

Alexandra Hotel, when the Officer

Commanding and the officers of Mil-

itary District No. 10 held their Annual

Garrison Ball. The Crystal Ballroom

and adjacent halls were gaily deco-

rated with flags and crossed bayonets,

the grand staircase and banqueting

room being bright with Union Jacks.

Receiving with Brigadier Lindsay

Gordon, the G.O.C., were his Honor

the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs.

Tupper, Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. A. J.

Brice, Mrs. C. R. Grant and Mrs. G.

Gillespie. The guests were presented

by Major C. E. de Penier and Captain

Malcolm Isbester. During supper the

band of the Princess Patricia's Cana-

dian Light Infantry played rousing

regimental airs, which the guests

joined in singing. Mrs. Tupper wore

a black satin model with a slight

train, the bodice embroidered in steel

beads. Mrs. Grant was in midnight

blue satin, with a corsage of red roses.

Mrs. Brice in bottle green satin with

gardenias, and Mrs. Gillespie in a

lovely frock of wisteria chiffon crepe.

en princess. Amongst others noticed

on the dancing floor were Mrs. J. Y.

Reid in a dress of orchid silk lace

and swirling violets; Mrs. Malcolm

Isbester, gracefully gowned in a

trained black velvet; Mrs. Frank

Mathewson looking charming in white

satin; Miss Hester Russell in black

georgette with a cluster of white roses

at her waist, and Miss Margaret Morse

in black crepe with a silver tunic and

a smart little red scarf.

Prior to the dance, Major and Mrs.

Gourlay Colquhoun entertained the

officers of the Princess Patricia's Cana-

dian Light Infantry and their wives

at dinner at the Manitoba Club. Mrs.

Colquhoun chose for the hall a frock

of powder blue chiffon with an elbow

length cape of matching line. Brig-

adier Gordon was also host at a small

dinner before the dance.

THE marriage of Miss Lilian Cath-

erine Bulman to Mr. Gordon Playfair

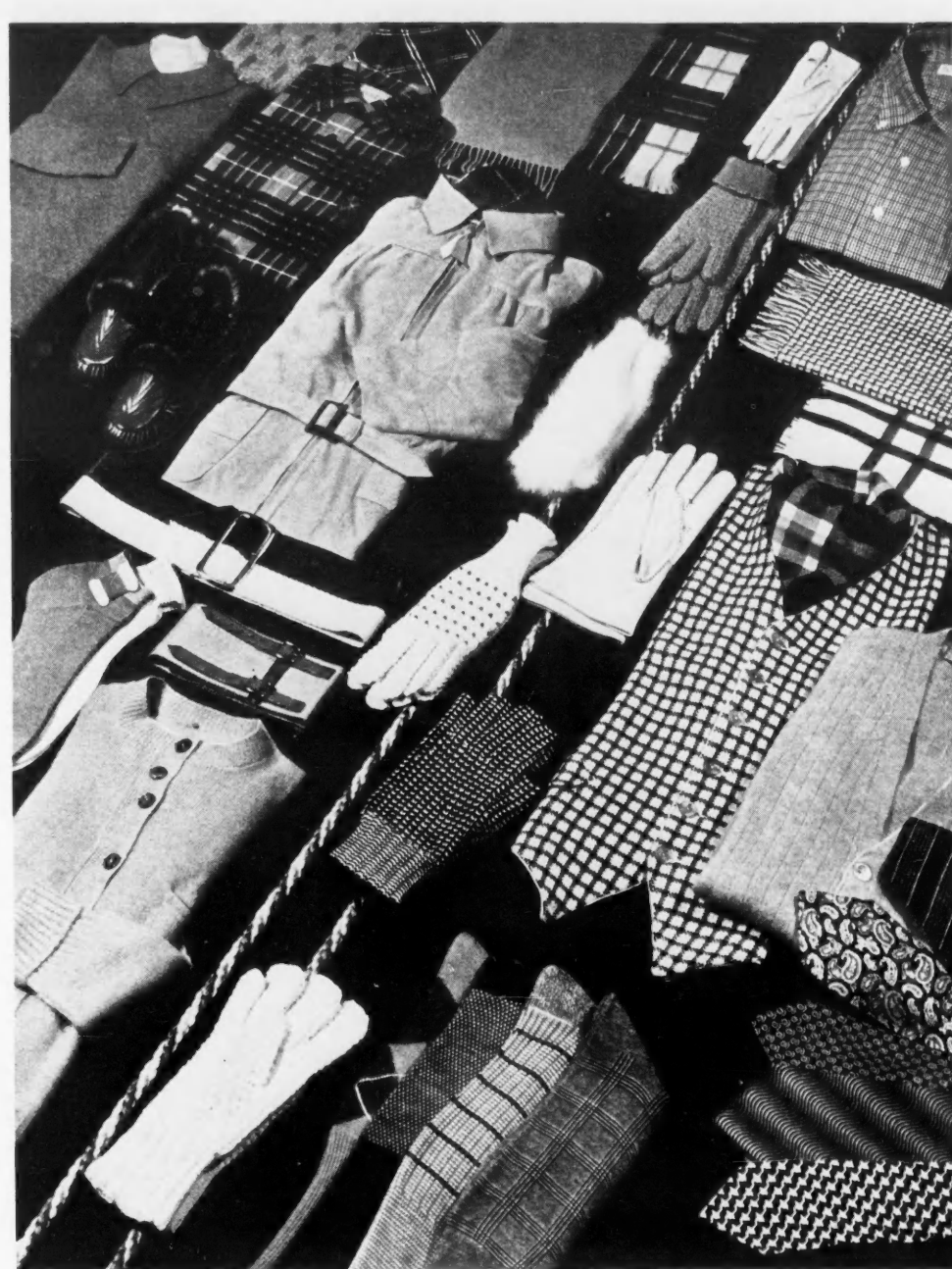
Caine of Vancouver, took place at the

residence of the bride's father, Mr.

W. J. Bulman, Armstrong's Point, at

7:30 on the evening of Wednesday,

November 11. White chrysanthemums



Jaeger
House

MONTREAL AND TORONTO

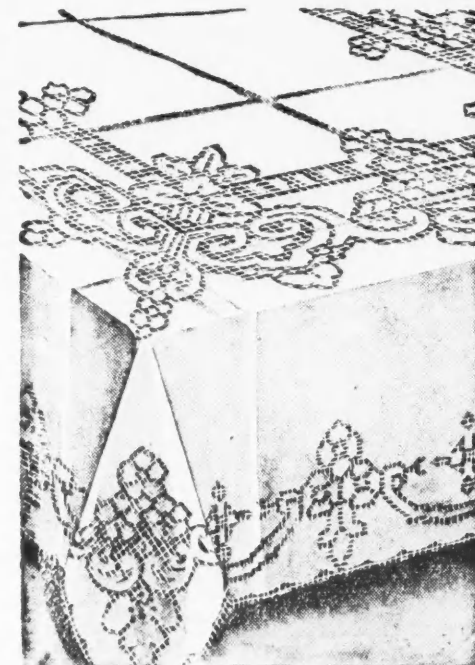
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She'd Love . . . Jaeger scarves in pure goat-silk, wool, and cashmere, from \$2.00 . . . a fine botany wool pull-over, \$6.50 . . . a Tartan ski shirt, \$7.50 . . . fur-trimmed leather slippers, \$3.50 . . . a suede ski jacket, \$22.50 . . . knitted wool belt, \$2.50 . . . web belt, \$2.00 . . . badminton socks, \$1.25 . . . Jaeger cashmere cardigan, \$15.00 . . . gloves; hand-sewn chambray, \$2.75; knitted string wool lined, \$2.75; angora, \$6.00; fancy string, \$1.75.

He'd Appreciate . . . a Jaeger wool taffeta shirt, \$7.50 . . . fine wool scarves, \$2.00 . . . Tattersall checked waistcoat, \$10.00 . . . Camel hair and wool cardigan, \$10.00 . . . Jaeger wool socks, from \$1.00 . . . Imported cravats, from \$1.50 . . . Gloves; hand-sewn goat-skin, \$5.50; fancy string wool lined, \$5.50; colored string wool lined, \$2.75.

CHRISTMAS DINNER LINENS



Pine needles and tinsel on the tree—New Method hand-laundered linen on the table—makes a Christmas setting worthy of this day of days.

Your expensive linens processed in our hand-finishing department to blend harmoniously with your table decorations.

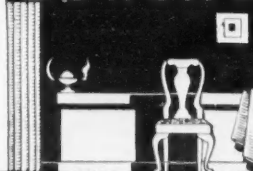
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activity. She has been the guest of her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Andrews. It is some time since she has visited Winnipeg and the warmth of her welcome will ensure an early return we hope. Miss Eleanor Breen entertained at luncheon for her, and Mrs. H. D. McLaughlin was a bridge hostess. Miss Jane McConnell entertained at a luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rutland who had planned a trip to Australia had their plans changed when a strike spoiled their sailing. They were host and hostess at dinner the other evening at Manitoba Club.

Mrs. Charles F. Pentland was a tea hostess when her guests enjoyed meeting once again Mrs. Sharples of Quebec and Mrs. Robert Salt who has just arrived from London, both of whom are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold J. Smith. Mrs. Salt, the former Sybil Marquis, has hosts of friends

In home of Miss Janice Orckshult, who is leaving shortly with her parents for Smiths Falls where they will reside, Miss Clementine Anderson entertained at a jolly little dance the other evening. Miss Barbara Sellers had a group of twelve for dinner prior to the dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Moss will arrive from Sarnia to spend the Christmas season with Mrs. Moss' mother, Mrs. Jerry Robinson.

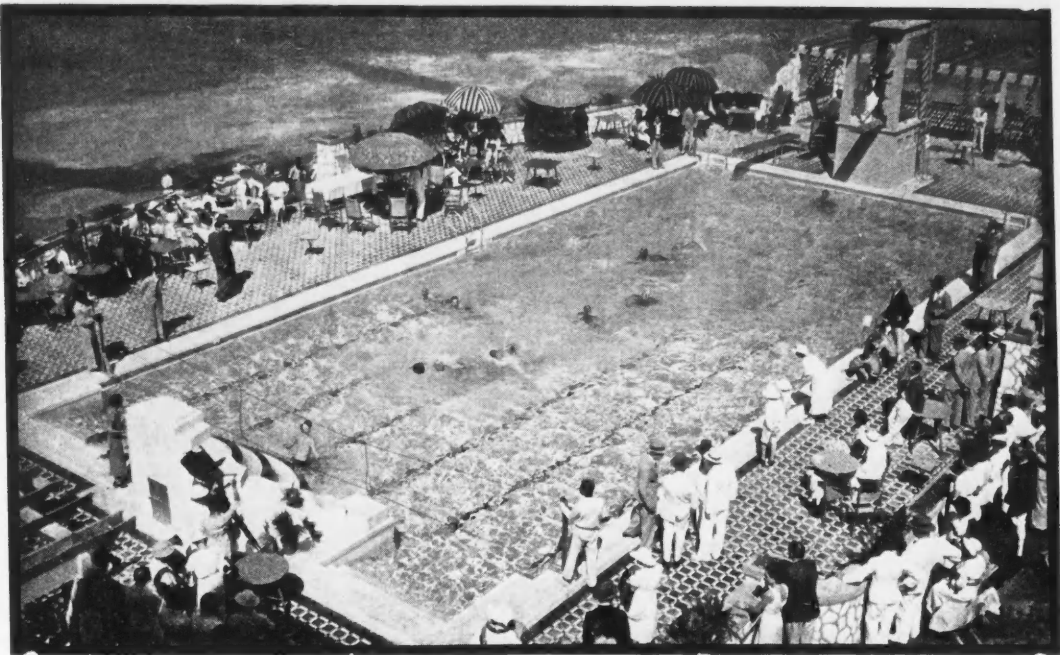
Mrs. A. D. McRae passed through Winnipeg the other day en route home to Vancouver from New York. Early in January she will sail for Japan accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Lucille McRae Paul.

Mrs. Clifford R. Gilmour entertained a few intimates at the tea hour one day this week in her attractive new home on Drummond Avenue.

Miss Jean McWilliams was a luncheon hostess this week com-

COMING back after a month spent out west one finds Miss Mary Bull, whose engagement was recently announced and whose marriage to Mr. William H. Bull is to be an event of early December, whirling in a round of parties. As her future home is to be in England it may be a long time before some of us see her again. This past week Miss Nan Flanders entertained at a luncheon in honor of her cousin. The same day she shared honors with Miss Jean Armstrong at Miss Jane Ryan's tea; Mrs. E. R. Whitehead had an evening bridge one night for the ladies. Miss Florence Windatt entertained at the tea hour; Mrs. Medland had a miscellaneous shower for her; Mr. Hamilton Alloway entertained at the cocktail hour.

Miss Daphne Allen of Calgary, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Allen's daughter, has also been the centre of much



AT AN INTERNATIONALLY FAMOUS RESORT. The magnificent swimming pool at Constant Spring Hotel at Kingston, Jamaica, which annually attracts hundreds of Canadians. Advance reservations indicate that the current season will see a new high in the number of travelers to the West Indies.

who are giving her a warm welcome to her old home.

Miss Betty Gardner is the guest of her parents Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Gardner for a short holiday. For the past two years or so she has had a most interesting life in Europe and in California as secretary to Miss Grace Moore.

TRAVELERS

Miss Betty Power, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Power, of St. Paoine, and a debutante of the season, will spend the Christmas and New Year holidays in Quebec with her uncle and aunt, Hon. and Mrs. W. G. Power.

Mrs. George T. Fulford, Mrs. A. C. Hardy and Miss Dorothy Hardy, of Brockville, arrived in Los Angeles recently on their return from a visit to Australia. Mrs. Hardy and her daughter are returning to Brockville. Mrs. Fulford will remain with her brother, Mr. W. D. White, in San Diego until after Christmas and then will motor to Florida, where she will spend the remainder of the winter.

Mrs. S. H. Dohell and Miss Eleanor Morrice have returned to Montreal from New York, where they spent a month.

Baron and Baroness Kervyn de Meerendré have left Montreal for New York, whence they sailed on their return to Belgium.

Miss Snowball, of Chatham, N. B., who has been visiting Mrs. Turner Wilson in Toronto, has arrived in Montreal to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. E. Rawlings, and Mr. Rawlings until after Christmas.

Mrs. Charles Cusnell has returned to Ottawa from Toronto, where she visited her daughter, Mrs. Max Klotz.

Mrs. T. M. Melrose and her family will leave Quebec early in January for Kingston, Jamaica, to spend the winter with Mr. Melrose, who has already left for the West Indies.

Senator A. D. McKee has returned to Vancouver after spending some time in the east. Mrs. McKee and her two daughters, Mrs. R. P. Baker and Mrs. Lucille McKee Paul also have returned from New York after visiting the former's daughter, Mrs. Walter Seligman.

Lady Geddes, who has been staying with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ross Geddes, has left Toronto for New York and will sail for England on December 16.

Mrs. M. Ross Gooderham, of Toronto, has been in New York for a visit, stopping at the Biltmore Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Taylor, "Oakridge," Richmond Hill, Ont., have been spending some time in New York at the Hotel Biltmore.

Mrs. Draper Dobie, who is at the Park Plaza, Toronto, has returned from a visit to Philadelphia and New York.

Mrs. Newton May, who leaves Toronto on December 13 to spend the winter in California, has been much entertained prior to her departure.

Mrs. Elkins, who spent the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Baylis F. Poe, and Commander Poe in Kingston, Ont., and is now in Toronto with her son, Brigadier W. H. P. Elkins, and Mrs. Elkins, will leave shortly for New York.

The Baroness Empain has left Montreal for New York to sail by the Normandie for Paris, Brussels and Egypt. Previous to her departure, her son, Baron Louis Empain, entertained in her honor.

Miss Elaine Ellsworth and Miss Marion Ellsworth of Toronto, and Miss Joan McCall and Miss Margaret Braden, of Hamilton, are at the Monkey Club in Port Street, London, England, for the rest of the winter.

DRESSING TABLE

(Continued from Page 24)

CHURRY bottles, covered with hand-woven wicker, are containers for the delightful Mitcham Liquid Lavender, that delicate, refreshing fragrance that has a special appeal of its own. These range in size from a diminutive flask to a handsome jumbo bottle that is a grand solution to the week-end hostess gift problem.

If you have been using Lux toilet soap, as many lovely ladies do, you will be glad to know that you have been doing even better by your face than you may have suspected. For scientists who worked on the formula say that this soap contains those very elements that are in the skin itself to keep it young and fresh. We all know that skins have a way of losing this pristine freshness a great deal more rapidly than we like, and any medium that contains these elements is going to help keep the skin younger looking just that much longer. Simple and pleasant. You can buy Lux toilet soap—complete with elements—practically everywhere.

WOULD you like a lipstick that you can put on and then rub off, leaving a layer of natural color as though it were part of you, not applied from the outside? Tattoo has made such a one. You put it on carefully, in ordinary lipstick fashion, and give it time to become well "set." Then, you wipe it off with a tissue, and there you are with smoothly colored lips that look innocent of artifice. And, it lasts and lasts. The advantages are pretty obvious—smooth, non-smeary, natural and enduring. It comes in an amusing silver case with hula-hula ladies on it. It has a companion—an excellent eyelash darkener that comes in a tube, and doesn't need moistening. The fluid is squeezed out on a little eyelash brush, and does a very neat and efficient bit of eyelash decoration in an expeditious and competent manner.

WE KNOW that wrinkles will come eventually, but, being forewarned, we can take measures to keep them in abeyance. There are three factors in the war against wrinkles—stimulation of the circulation, the use of anti-wrinkle preparations, and keeping the skin from becoming dry. Around the age of twenty-eight, we owe it to ourselves to begin to use, if we haven't done so before, a film of anti-wrinkle cream around our eyes at night to ward off the first fine wrinkles that creep in while we are not looking. As to the stimulation, you get a certain amount of that through the moulding of the cream into your face, and more if you pat it on. Then, there are various mask treatments that you can give to yourself at home. While most of them look pretty grim, the fact that emerges from underneath is a thing of beauty. If you have an especially big night ahead, such a mask has a miraculous way of temporarily banishing the wrinkles that come between your eyes when you get tired and giving a blessed clarity to your skin.

But all this is only by way of pushing the wrinkles into the near future of temporarily disguising them. If you really want to attack them at the source, you put the matter, and your face, into the hands of an expert and go to the best beauty expert you know. For, if we are

really intelligent about the care of our faces, we know that beauty treatments as they are given today are beneficial at any age, and after we have passed the twenties, they are a necessity. The modern beauty treatment bears no relation to the haphazard "massage" that old-fashioned "facials" dealt in. Today, our faces are moulded; they are patted with patters; they are vibrated with electrodes. Every medium is used for vigorous stimulation. Hollows are filled out. The increased flow of blood helps to do away with excess fat. All this—and more! For there is nothing in the world so truly beauty giving as a siege like this. You may not be a better woman after it but you are perfectly certain that you are a better-looking one.

"No use talking, my dear, when it comes to quality, give me MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE everytime"

"RIGHT! TO START WITH MAXWELL HOUSE IS THE SAME BLEND OF CHOICEST COFFEES THAT WON THE OLD SOUTH YEARS AGO."

"AND TO-DAY, NO MATTER WHAT METHOD OF COFFEE MAKING YOU USE, THE MAXWELL HOUSE PERFECT NEW GRIND, GIVES MORE FLAVOUR."

Packed by the Vita-Fresh process, all the original freshness is safeguarded in the tin you have to open with a key.

GOOD TO THE LAST DROP

Maxwell House Coffee

ROASTED AND PACKED IN CANADA



They Live By The INDUSTRIES of CANADA

For Instance, take Our Own Industry

The plants of the automobile manufacturers employ about 14,000 men and women engaged in the building of cars and trucks; an impressive figure, but merely the start of a chain of jobs.

The plants of the Parts Manufacturers employ many thousands more, and those engaged in the rubber, textile, paint, glass, chemical and steel industries add yet other thousands to the total, dependent in part or in whole, on the production of Canadian-built cars.

To this impressive total must also be added the employees of firms dealing in raw materials, food, clothing and other living necessities, and employees of the railways who live by traffic.

All these people are vitally interested in a sound and well-supported Canadian Automobile Industry.

For statistical and further information about this industry, write to Automotive Industries, 1006 Lumsden Building, Toronto.

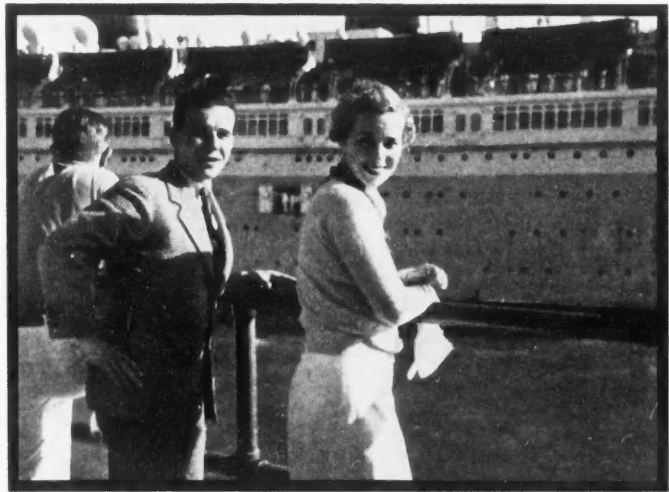
Jobs are vital to Canadian homes and families. No matter what the job may be: in a factory, office or store, in a mine or in the woods, on the farm or on the railway, it is affected, directly or indirectly, by the industries of Canada. Thriving industries mean more and better jobs all around; hampered industries mean fewer and poorer jobs.

Industry provides a home market for our natural resources; for the produce of the farm, the output of the mine, the cut of the forest and the catch of the fishing fleet. Each industrial unit buys the

manufactured product of many other units. All buy raw materials from every domestic source. The employees of each of these units constitute groups of consumers whose mass purchases of food, clothing, housing and amusement, spread prosperity over industry and the country as a whole.

The interests of industry and of the individual, be he business man, mechanic, laborer, clerk, farmer, fisherman, miner, railroader or lumberman, are identical. What hurts one hurts the other. What helps one helps the other.

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES OF CANADA



MR. AND MRS. MARSHALL STEARNS, JR., of New York City, are photographed while spending their honeymoon in Bermuda at the Belmont Manor and Golf Club. Before her marriage Mrs. Stearns was Miss Helen Richardson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Richardson, of Toronto.



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Luxurious Leisure

bronzing on the beach and lazing in sunny patios with The Cloister affording tempting cuisine and thoughtful service.

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Putting Greens in the MIRAMAR GARDENS



Winter in Southern California is crowded with golf and varied pleasures to be enjoyed from Santa Monica to the beautiful Miramar Hotel. • Western is made of palm trees and sun and special equipment that can be reached, all within a few minutes of beautiful beaches for fishing and sports. • The Miramar Hotel is a modern and beautiful equipped hotel with modern amenities with complete hotel service. Moderate rates. Descriptive literature will be sent on request. EAST 1. WOLFEKEL MANAGER

MIRAMAR HOTEL

SANTA MONICA CALIFORNIA



NOT AN UNUSUAL SIGHT for motorists through Kruger National Park, in South Africa. The animals, as is the case with this lioness, do not associate motor cars with man or with danger and thus marvelous close-ups are obtainable of magnificent specimens in their native habitat.

—Photo courtesy South African Railways and Harbors.

—Ports of Call

SEE LIONS BY MOTOR CAR

MODERN inventions, the conquest of the air, in fact all that is inspired by that most picturesque of possibilities, progress. "The March of Progress," very rightly be said to have conferred untold and lasting benefits on the peoples of Southern Africa. But, while progress has rendered possible the exploitation of rich natural resources, it has unfortunately taken away from the wild life of the subcontinent. So much so that not many years ago, South Africa's famous lioness was on the verge of extinction.

Wise legislative measures have, however, saved the lioness from the ruthless hunters and consequently the Union of South Africa is today the proud possessor of a number of Wild Life Reserves, where herds of game roam free and undisturbed, as in the days when the lioness was king. As the sole means of transport between the seaboard and the interior.

The most important of these preservation schemes is the Kruger National Park in the Eastern Transvaal. This vast preserve of the animal kingdom covers an area of over 5,000 square miles, and it harbors almost every known species of African fauna.

By reason of its proximity to Johannesburg and other important centers, the Kruger National Park has come to attract a wide popularity, and during the period July-October, when ideal climatic conditions prevail, the vast ranges, which are situated at various heights in the Park, are crowded with visitors from all parts of the world.

BY MOTOR

THE Kruger National Park is unique in that although the country within its borders is as primitive and wild as it was before the coming of the white man, excellent motor roads penetrate to the favorite haunts of the beasts of the forest, thus affording tourists a view of these quarters—both from the interior of a motor car—of wild animals in their natural habitat.

Among the indigenous animals that inhabit the bushland of the Park are the majestic sable antelope, the greater kudu, eland, giraffe, white lioness, lioness, buffalo, rhinoceros, and innumerable lesser game, which lion and other caravans that come to the Park, they frequently have seen in their own country.

The same applies to the other preserve of the Union of South Africa, the famous game reserve, both from a scientific and a tourist attraction. The game, the Natal Reserve, includes the lioness, which is within easy motorway distance of the white rhinoceros and the rare giraffe.

In the North Western Cape, De Vries, a large area extending to the Kogelberg Desert, has been set aside

as a reserve for game. Many species of game are encountered in this reserve which, in the course of time, will prove a serious rival to other tourist attractions of the country.

The Cape Province has two smaller, but equally important, established reserves, while the creation of a third is under consideration, notably the habitat of the now rapidly dwindling troops of mountain zebra.

Of the Cape reserves, the Bontebok sanctuary in the Bredasdorp district of the Western Provinces, gives shelter to remnants of the herds of the beautiful bontebok antelope, which once

antelope in Africa is to be found, being the principal undertaking of its kind in this province.

The teeming bird life of the veld is likewise closely protected, and consequently rich and varied species of avifauna are not the least attractive of the denizens of wooded velds in areas such as the Drakensberg National Park in Natal, and the various game reserves.

South Africa is indeed a land of startling contrasts. Here, one may witness the extraordinary spectacle of civilization in its highest form nonchalantly rubbing shoulders with the primitive and the untamed. Visitors to South Africa will have ample time to visit many of these parks, the world's greatest gold and diamond fields, the Victoria Falls and the scenic highlights of the country within the time of a not unreasonably long holiday, for modern transport facilities have placed even the most remote areas of South Africa within the proverbial "stone's throw" of the principal towns and cities.

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Second Pilot: "How come?"

First Pilot: "He said that all questions could be answered by yes or no, and asked if any one could give him one that couldn't. I asked him if he had stopped smoking." — *Victor & Victoria*

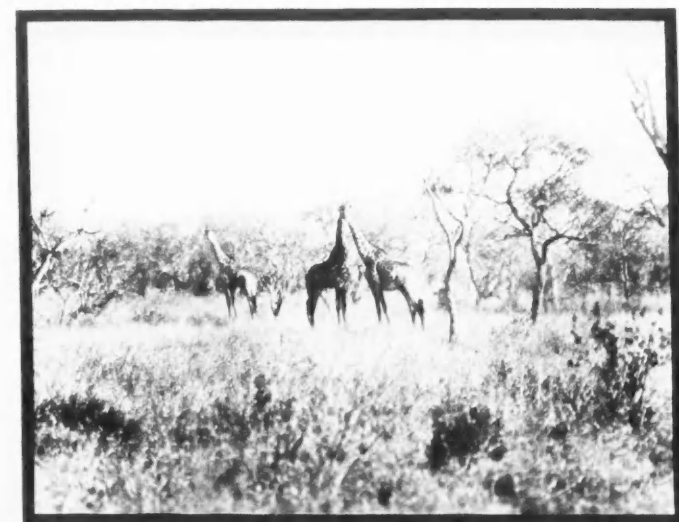


KING'S A.D.C., Colonel D. G. Johnson, the last British soldier to receive the Victoria Cross in the Great War, who was recently appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King, succeeding Colonel G. E. Perkins, who has retired from the Army.

potentially overrun this region, while the Alder Reserve, which is situated about thirty miles from Port Elizabeth, harbors a small herd of elephant. These strange pachyderms are the descendants of a herd which, by taking to the dense bush, escaped the fate that befell countless numbers of animals at the hands of advancing civilization. Today, they are wedged in between rapidly developing towns and agricultural settlements and sadly out of place in a world of changing values, but the inevitability of untimely loss. The Alder Reserve also has a herd of giraffe, buffalo and various species of small game.

BIRD LIFE

THE Orange Free State, too, has made provision for the preservation of the fauna within its boundaries, the famous game reserve near Bloemfontein, where the only herd of bleached



IN KRUGER NATIONAL PARK, South Africa has set aside large unspoiled areas for the preservation of wild life and the protection afforded the animals enables travelers to obtain magnificent views. A scene in typical game country.

—Photo courtesy South African Railways and Harbors.



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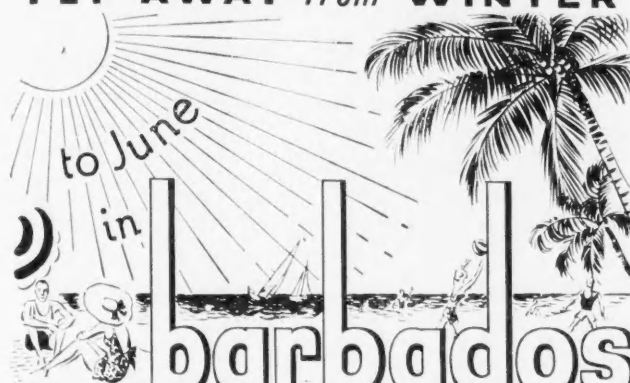
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BERMUDA SCENE. The British flag floats over coral-white houses and the blue harbor waters of one of the most popular winter resorts of the entire world. Advance reservations indicate a new travel record for visitors to Bermuda this season and Canadians rank high in the number.

—Photo by David Davidson, courtesy Bermuda Trade Development Board.

TRAVEL IN 1937

WINTER rest and recreation will this season be headed by more people in all walks of life, and the tendency of winter journeying will be given a greater impetus than in any period of the travel industry, according to a Survey Forecast on world travel released this week by the American Express Company. Citing the underlying influence which motivates the tendencies, Douglas Malcolm, of the Travel Service, points out how modern living and economic necessities are prompting the changing psychology. In big cities, family grouping is emerging into social grouping. The ease of modern transportation in ship, train and air is making people indifferent as to where they spend the holidays. Christmas entertainment, and change of scenes as heralded by transportation companies, allow families to keep home ties with diversions. The widespread travel idea and the five-day work-week have stimulated the opportunity for the short trip and cruise, coupled with a closer contact with European nations and customs, where winter vacations have long been an established custom, and holidays were observed as church and religious events lasting over a week.

The holiday dates of this season will give added impetus to the Yuletide vacation, says the Survey, by allowing ten-day cruises and journeys to southern resorts, with the losing of but four business work-days. That this Christmas was designed for the cruises and trips is optimistically recorded in both steamship circles and the southern holiday bookings of resort trains which report an all-time record Christmas period. Short cruises, which in number coupled with the widest variety of ports, exceed any season for the West Indies and the Caribbean. Companion cruises, with extensions to both the East and West Coast of South America are enjoying an all-time booking, with regular and special cruises announcing capacity sailings. This midwinter will see a number of new extensions farther South, headed by such transatlantic liners as the Cunarder, Aquitania, the Swedish Gripsholm, the Italian lined Vulcania, the Hamburg America Columbus and the Holland America Rotterdam.

RESERVATIONS UP

ON THE Pacific Coast, reservations for the Far East and the South Sea lands exceed the high forecast of last month by 15 per cent. Hawaii is expected to double its tourist peak number of 1929, placing a quota of 10,000 visitors for the island during 1937. Prominent in the ocean cruises is the patronage being accorded Around the World and Mediterranean voyages, which report increased bookings as high as 50 to 100 per cent. over last year.

While Florida, California and Gulf Coast resorts are experiencing a tourist boom three weeks earlier than usual, with indications of an all-time record season, the elaborate sports and recreation programs of sunshine cities will find a healthy counterpart in northern "snow trains" and winter centres. Special trains to ski and toboggan playgrounds will become a transportation industry this winter and will divide railway interest with trains to sunny climes. Satisfied with the experience of last year, the railroads are to enter the winter

sport field in earnest. From New England, the Adirondacks and Canada, winter sport programs with Olympic stars and outdoor entertainment will be reached by special comfortable and inviting, frosty-named "snow birds" of the rails.

Lake Placid awaits a rush of ski enthusiasts, with the New England Council calling attention to six north-eastern States now dotted with the finest recreational winter sports facilities. Equally emphatic is the call of the Pennsylvania Poconos where noted European instructors will be in charge. Canada is preparing sport programs on a grand scale, from the Laurentians, Montreal and Quebec to Banff and Lake Louise. In the midwest, 55 new centres will open this season. Sun Valley of Idaho will add to the large number of Pacific Northwest winter centres with easy inter-border connections for the sport programs being staged by the Canadian Pacific at Banff and the Canadian National Railways at Jasper Park.

IN EUROPE

IN THE European picture, Christmas and New Year cruises are multiplying in number from all principal cruise ports. The Mediterranean will this December be cruised by three more pleasure voyages than last year. Winter Sunshine cruises from England, Sweden, France, Germany and Italy exceed last year by 20 per cent. in number and report reservations up to over 30 per cent. of last year. Notable in the foreign cruise programs are the large number of ships scheduled to and around South America. Heading the pleasure cruises from European ports are the familiar Cunard-White Star Line, the Canadian Pacific and the Italian Line, with two new cruise ships, the Vandyck and Voltaire for the Liverpool and Holt Line to be employed as regular cruise ships from English ports to the Mediterranean and the Madeiras. The Canadian Pacific will dispatch the Duchess of Richmond from Southampton to the West Indies on January 9th, and the Duchess of Atholl from Liverpool over the same route February 15th. The Union-Castle Line are announcing special reduced rates for their South Africa tours.

Gay winter sport centres in France, Austria, Italy, Germany and Switzerland report heavy advance reservations. Among the devotees in the Alps playgrounds will be an increasing number of Canadians, and heavy reservations have been made at Trentino, St. Moritz and Cortina in the Dolomites. As further glad tidings to tourists, the Little Entente or Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Jugoslavia will abolish passport visas beginning January 1st. Throughout Europe extensive preparations are under way for the 1937 season, with many concessions being offered by hotel associations and transit companies. As a premise for the British Isles' ambitious Coronation program, foreign visitors to England in the first nine months of this year totaled 233,999, which represented an increase of 6,222 over the entire period of 1935. Evidence of the lengthening vacation period is shown by the September figures, which recorded 33,978 foreign visitors in the British Isles, representing a gain of nearly 5,000 over the corresponding month of last year.



IN SUNNY CALIFORNIA. The yacht basin off Pebble Beach in the Monterey Peninsula, south of San Francisco. Pebble Beach possesses an internationally known golf course and nearby is the famous Hotel Del Monte.

—Photograph courtesy Californians, Inc.

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—London Letter

THE BOYS ARE IN BLUE

BY P. O'D.

November 23rd.

ONE quite salutary result of Mr. Baldwin's recent confession in the House of Commons, that he knew the nation should rearm, but didn't dare say so, on account of the bad effect it might have on the chances of the Government at the polls—one result of this is a general realization that something must be done about it. And quickly! The country is getting into a mood to accept decisions, which, only a year or so ago, would have aroused hurricanes of protest.

Take compulsory military training, for instance. There are few things which the average Englishman dislikes so much as the idea of being forced to join the Army, get into khaki, and be drilled and bullied for weary hours day after day. In time of war, yes. When the job has actually to be done, there is no one in the world who tackles it more willingly or more thoroughly. But in time of peace—"not bloody likely," as the lady said in Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion".

And yet compulsory military training, not, however, to be confused with conscription—is something that he is getting nearer to every day. Already they are talking, quite officially, of a compulsory two weeks every year with the Territorials for all men between the ages of eighteen and thirty. All fit men, that is. And, to make more of them fit, the authorities are already planning nationwide physical training. Lord Burghley, who is almost as good over the political hurdles as he is over the wooden ones, is mentioned as the likely Minister in charge of it. A Minister of Gymnastics!

Actual conscription, a year—perhaps even more of enforced service with the regular forces, that also is being discussed. And not merely as a remote possibility, but as something almost inevitable! Already on all sides eminent persons are rising up to say what a grand thing it would be, how good for the muscles and the bearing, how ennobling for the character. Also what a neat solution for part, at least, of the unemployment problem!

This is the sort of thing that Hitler and Mussolini and the other war-mongers are forcing on a good-humoured and peace-loving nation. That the likelihood!

BY WAY of making the idea of military service more attractive, the Minister of War, the dapper but dashing Mr. Duff Cooper, has authorized the issue of new blue parade uniforms to the troops. The Coronation is, of course, given as the excuse for it, and all the troops taking part in the ceremonies of that gay and gaudy time will be in blue. All except the Scots! Their uniforms will remain as before. The gift is something that not even Mr. Duff Cooper dare touch.

This matter of a new uniform and a new colour, or a return to an old one may seem to be of slight importance. But it isn't really. Fellows who join the Army are apt to get great store by their appearance. And khaki is admittedly dull wear. The potters, too, are something they all seem to dislike. That is one reason why the Highland regiments have always been able to get all the recruits they need, though other regiments equally famous seem to have difficulty in getting any at all. The Highland lads look so brave!

There is one sly little phrase in the official announcement about the new uniforms which shows that Mr. Duff Cooper is a very shrewd psychologist. In some respects, at any rate. It says that the new uniforms are to be worn on all ceremonial occasions—and for walking out!

There is much virtue in that "walking out." Next when the boys step out from the barracks, there will be a new brightness and softness in the eyes of the young ladies who—oh, just by mere chance, of course!—have happened to find themselves somewhere in the neighbourhood. And the lads in the kilts and sporrans won't have it all their own way, as they have more or less had it in the past. The new blue

is likely to be as effective in the love-parade as in the more strictly military kinds. Anyway, the soldiers are delighted with the new uniforms.

It is true that the perils of nursemaids will be greatly increased. But this, I am afraid, is a risk they must run—for the good of the nation. War is war, girls!

NOW that the fogs and frosts and blither winds of winter are upon us again, that universal enemy, the Common Cold, is once more preparing its annual offensive. Once more people are going about sneezing and sniffing, wiping their poor red noses and their poor watery eyes, and explaining to you that they have just caught "ad idem" cold in the head. As if explanation were necessary!

It is at this season of general depression and arrested circulation that the Postmaster General has chosen to tell us that, after three years of attempted counter-attack, his department has given up the struggle. For three years, it seems, they have been inoculating their employees against colds. Now at last they have been forced to recognize that the inoculations haven't done a darn bit of good. The colds have been as numerous and as virulent as ever. This is one more hope shattered.

It might have been a little more tactful of the P. G. to have broken this sad news to us a little earlier. Say, during the warm, bright days of last August. We could have borne it better then. Besides, the elections were over, and there were no votes to be endangered. Refusing to spill the beans seems to be a habit in the Cabinet.

But better late than never, I suppose. This dismal announcement of his will, at least, prevent a lot of us from dashing off to our family doctor to get him to stick a dose of dead and useless bugs into our arm—and stick another Guinea on our bill, which is even more painful. Since resistance is useless, we might as well surrender peacefully. It is less trouble, at any rate.

The scientists, however, are keeping up the good fight. There are, in fact, two eminent gentlemen who are devoting their whole time and talents to the job. They are the holders of the Royce Research Fellowships, established by the will of the late Sir Henry Royce, head of the Rolls-Royce Company, for no other purpose than to find out just what a cold is, and what we ought to do about it.

So far, they don't seem to have found out much. But let's hope for the best. In the meantime, the people of England are said by no less an authority than our Minister of Health to catch something like 80,000,000 colds a year—which is an allowance of two for each head of the population. And when I say "head," I mean "head", for that's where we catch 'em. It seems sad, doesn't it?

BRITISH people and papers are fond of talking of the rigid censorship which exist in less fortunate lands, and contrasting this stern denial of freedom of speech with their own happier conditions. And, in the main, they are right. It is amazing how much you can say and print quite openly in this country. It is also amazing at times how much you can't say or see or read.

Recently we have been congratulating ourselves and the Film Censor, Lord Tyrrell, on the fact that at last we shall be permitted to see Marc Connelly's "Green Pastures". But only on the screen—not on the stage! And it took a good deal of courage on the part of the Film Censor to go so far as that. Fortunately the wording of the law provided a loophole. It still forbids, and explicitly, the presentation of the Deity on the stage. But it doesn't mention the films. They were not in existence when it was passed.

The Censor is even stricter about the Royal Family than about the Deity. A nigger God may get by on the films, but it is still forbidden to show Queen Victoria. There is a scene in "The

White Lady", the Florence Nightingale film now being shown in London, in which Kay Francis, as Florence, has an interview with Queen Victoria. We are shown Florence all right, but the Queen has been cut out. All we are permitted to see of her is a royal hand which is reached out at one point. Poor Miss Francis does her best, but it is difficult to make a scene of that sort anything but funny. It is not intended to be.

TALKING of censorship, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, that fiery-haired and fiery-hearted young woman from the Midlands, got up in the House of Commons the other day, and asked who was the censor who was tearing whole pages out of American magazines, and blacking out paragraphs in others. It was an embarrassing moment for the Government Front Bench. No one would confess to knowing anything about it. But, of course, they all did—and nearly everyone else in the House as well.

Don't ask me why those pages were torn from those American newspapers and magazines. Wild horses wouldn't drag from me my suspicions on the subject. They do me no credit. Besides, I have no desire to be popped into the Tower for—oh, well, for anything.

Neither do I feel that this particular piece of unofficial censorship—it has really been done by the wholesale distributors themselves, acting possibly on a discreet hint from the authorities—is anything but wise and in good taste. This is a malicious world, and there is no one so highly placed as to be beyond the bayings and slavering of the gossip-hounds. And there is no redress. The only fair and decent thing, therefore, for the rest of us, is to stop their mouths so far as we can. Publicly, at any rate.

So it was very naughty of Miss Wilkinson to raise the question at all. And possibly very naughty of me to talk about it here. Most of the London papers didn't even report her question. But it does all go to show that there is, even in England, a very active and



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efficient censorship, whether official or otherwise. And if, like most censors, it does a number of very silly and annoying things, it does also some sensible and kindly ones.

A party of sailors were being shown over the cathedral by a guide. "Behind the altar," he told them,

"lies Richard the Second. In the churchyard outside lies Mary Queen of Scots; also Henry the Eighth. And who," he demanded, halting above an unmarked flagstone, "who do you think is a-lying 'ere'?"

"Well," answered a sailor, "I don't know for sure, but I have my suspicions." *—U.S. Coast Guard.*



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HOMEWARD BOUND. The "Ocean Sunlight" in the grey dawn, full steam ahead for home with a fine catch. These pictures were taken on board the Yarmouth drifter during a trip to the North Sea herring grounds with the East Anglian fleet. In three days the total haul was over 100,000 herrings on this one vessel, a splendid catch.

SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION III

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

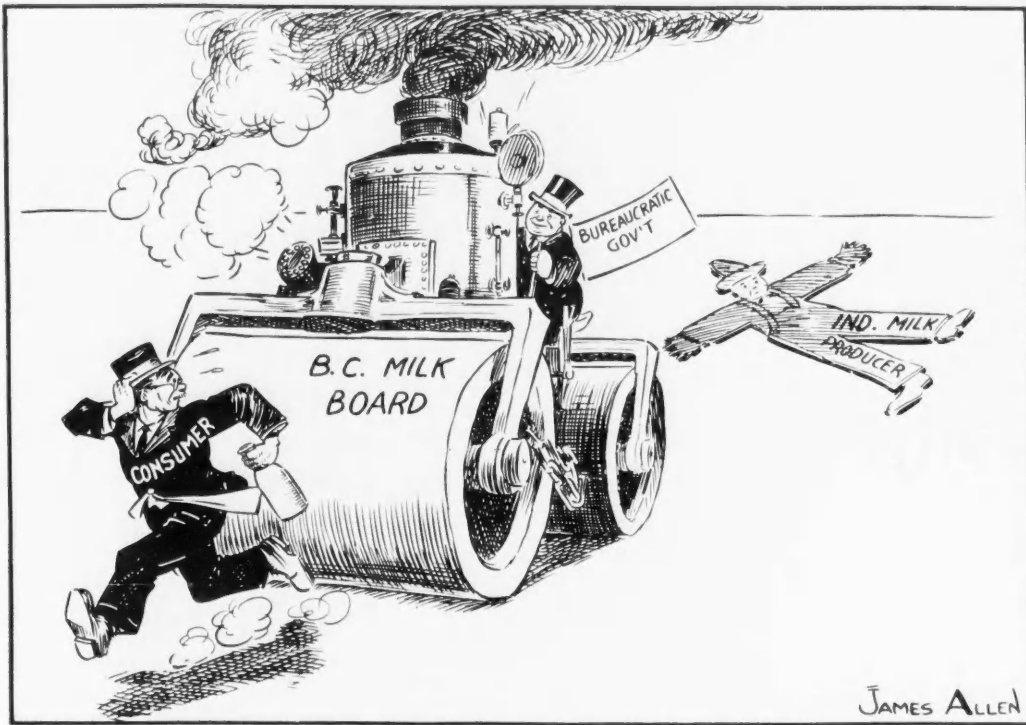
TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 12, 1936

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

MUNICIPAL BONDS—ORPHANS OF RECOVERY?

Defaulted Issues Left Behind in Market Advance—Relief and Other Burdens Delay Recovery—Will Municipal Bonds Rate Lower in Future Than They Have in Past?

BY W. A. MCKAGUE



BUREAUCRATS HAVE FUN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

B. C. REGIMENTATION OF MILK

Government Vests Absolute Power in Milk Board—Board Members Protected from All Court Actions

BY REECE H. HAGUE

FOR a number of years the lot of the Fraser Valley dairy farmer has been far from a happy one. He has been the innocent victim of both private and governmental efforts to reduce him to the merest cipher in an all-powerful marketing combine.

The attempt to create a milk monopoly in the area contiguous to Vancouver did not start, strangely enough, with the Lower Mainland Dairy Products Board, although this effort has been ably and up to the present not entirely successfully seconded by that administrative body since it was brought into being in the course of the Government's bureaucratic bender.

In 1930 an organization known as the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association amalgamated with the powerful distributing concern, Associated Dairies, and at tremendous cost effected in the neighborhood of 95 per cent. control of fluid milk production in the Fraser Valley and distribution in Greater Vancouver.

For the physical city assets of F.V.M.P.A., including building, wagons, trucks and milk routes, farmer members of this organization were allotted \$600,000 worth of stock in Associated Dairies upon which they were to be paid 7 per cent. interest.

By January 1, 1936, the F.V.M.P.A. farmers should have received \$210,000 in interest from Associated Dairies. They had not received one cent but had acquired the doubtful privilege of paying from \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year rent for office space in what was formerly their own building.

F.V.M.P.A. strove hard for an absolute monopoly of the milk business, but instead their 95 per cent. control commenced rapidly to dwindle. Gradually many farmers and dairies arrived at the reluctant conclusion that they were worse instead of better off under the new organization and broke adrift, until by the beginning of 1935 independents had regained approximately 50 per cent. of the fluid milk market. They operated through two new organizations known as Independent Milk Producers Co-operative Association and Shippers' Agency.

In February, 1935, under Federal and provincial enabling legislation, the B.C. Lower Mainland Dairy Board, or as it has more commonly become known, the Milk Board, was established.

This Board, the B.C. Government announced, was to comprise three representatives, an impartial chairman, one farmer to represent the F.V.M.P.A.; and one farmer to represent the independent groups of dairy farmers. . . . The personnel of the Board as appointed was, however, Messrs. Hugh Davidson, chairman, a member and stockholder of the F.V.M.P.A.; W. J. Park, secretary of the F.V.M.P.A.; and W. T. McArthur, who had only shortly before his appointment to the Board been a member and stockholder of the F.V.M.P.A.

The presumption was that Mr. McArthur was to look after the interests of the independents, but they, having had no say in electing him and knowing his past affiliations and sympathies, looked askance at the Board from its inception. However, at the outset they co-operated wholeheartedly with the Board and the F.V.M.P.A. in the hope of assisting in reversing the past political policy. But by March it was apparent that the old F.V.M.P.A. monopolistic

theories were to be forced upon all dairy farmers through the medium of the Board.

The independent groups were ordered by the Board to pay a proportion of their income into a general pool. This they declined to do, thus placing themselves in a position of having broken an order of three gentlemen vested by the Government with full bureaucratic power.

The Milk Board used every artifice to induce the independents to voluntarily relinquish control of their product and hand over the farmers' city business connection which they had established by quality and consistent supply. Persuasion proving ineffective, the Milk Board announced that it was cancelling all existing agencies and replacing them by one agency. The independents, however, refused to accept the Milk Board ruling on the ground that it was a monopoly promoted for the second time by men whose policy had previously almost bankrupted dairy farmers and ruined distributors.

It was a significant fact that while the F.V.M.P.A. represented the largest number of milk producers in the Valley, those producers selling to the two independent agencies comprised nearly 75 per cent. of the owners of accredited herds and grade A farms in the Fraser Valley. The per capita efficiency of investment of the independents thus exceeded that of the producers supporting the larger organization and the fight between the leaders of the F.V.M.P.A. and the independents resolved itself into an effort of the efficient to preserve for themselves the fruit of their efficiency.

The independent agencies were compelled to pay \$1,000 a month to the Board which was using every effort to abolish them and were, in addition, ordered to pay 11c a pound butterfat to the Board as an equalization fund. The \$1,000 a month they paid but declined to contribute the 11c a pound butterfat.

Without consulting the independents regarding their wishes Mr. McArthur joined with other

(Continued on Page 40)

THE Quebec Municipal Commission wishes to inform you that it has authorized the Corporation of the City of Chicoutimi, County of Chicoutimi, to deposit in a special account at the Banque Canadienne Nationale, at Chicoutimi, an amount sufficient to cover the payment of the following interests: Coupons of May 1, 1934; interests from November, 1933, to May, 1934, on bonds matured on May 1 and November 1, 1933.

If the holder of bonds of Windsor, Ont., or Swift Current, Sask., or the District of Burnaby, B.C., were to receive such a notice, relative to their bonds, he would be pleasantly shocked. He can rest easy, however, because such a positive yet polite thrusting of money into his hands is not likely to take place without some warning.

The above quoted notice is but one of several issued each month by the Quebec Municipal Commission, which has established a wonderful record in the administration of affairs of defaulted municipalities, some fifty of which are under its temporary care. In applying the principle of payment in full, Quebec has a standard which is far removed from those of the other Provinces. The criticism does not apply to the three Maritime Provinces, because these have no corresponding problem. But Ontario and the four Western Provinces each have municipal defaults on a large scale. They each have a provincial department empowered to deal with these problems. In some cases, as in dried-out areas of the West, or in a few towns where industries and employment ceased for years, there is genuine lack of ability to pay, creating a problem of municipal finance which simply can not be adjusted at once. But at other points industry has continued more or less active, with at least a fair volume of employment, while not a nickel has been paid to municipal bondholders. An attitude of provincial hostility towards creditors has stimulated one of active defiance on the part of a few municipalities. It has become evident that in Ontario and the West municipal bondholders will have to fight for their money, even for recognition. That is why the attitude of the Quebec authorities, stepping into the picture like a trustee handles the affairs of an ordinary bankrupt, and without any chiselling of bondholders excepting in a few extreme cases, is such a contrast.

Are municipal securities to be the orphan of recovery, the neglected foundling of doubtful origin, because of this lack of positive action on the part of many of our provincial governments? Are municipal securities, in consequence, to rate lower in the future than they have in the past, through failure of municipal and provincial machinery to effectively protect them?

THE past three years have brought an amazing recovery in nearly all other classes of depreciated securities. The utilities, the industrials, the mines—even the newsprint and the construction issues—all are back to some kind of earning power, and certainly to a high degree of market appreciation. Stocks well-nigh forgotten in the pit of the depression, such as Asbestos Corporation, Gypsum, Abitibi and Sherritt-Gordon, are being dug out of deposit boxes, and sometimes even sold at a profit! The general level of business is fairly good, at least in comparison with any long term average. Employment is greater than it was ten years ago, about which time much of our public and corporate financing was done) and wheat is again well over one dollar per bushel. Is it not amazing to find, under these circumstances, bonds of substantial municipalities such as East Windsor, Township of Scarborough, etc., quoted around 50 cents on the dollar, and others such as Sandwich, Ont., St. Boniface, Man., Swift Current, Sask., and Burnaby, B.C., worth in the neighborhood of only 30 cents on the dollar?

The only possible explanation is that, in some way, municipal securities are not being given a square deal in our new economic deal. Factories, stores and dwellings in nearly all municipalities are occupied to an unusually good degree, creating rental income. The taxes being levied are certainly high enough, and in most instances they are being collected. Profits of corporations and earnings of

(Continued on Page 37)



AS FAR back as two years ago we said in this column, and have repeated more than once since, that the world's real problem was not that of getting out of depression (recovery being then already well under way) but of finding some way to avoid getting into another depression at no distant date. Lately a number of writers, notably Walter Lippmann, have been saying more or less the same thing; that is, that our chief need today is to find some way to regulate the coming boom so that we may escape disastrous after-effects. The suggestion in this that it may be advisable to take steps to restrict the progress of recovery is shocking, at first thought, to citizens who are only just accustoming themselves to the fact of recovery, but on mature reflection it is realized that the aim would not be to restrict recovery but to prevent recovery getting out of hand.

A BOOM is said to exist, or to be in the making, when effective purchasing power outruns the productive capacity of capital and labor. Walter Lippmann explains the present situation by saying that in the depression there was an absence of active purchasing power. There were not enough buyers of goods, of labor, of transportation, of housing, of services, and the essential recovery program consisted in creating buyers. Two powerful buyers were deliberately brought into the market. Those two new buyers were the U.S. government and foreign capitalists. They created a demand for goods and property which overcame the depression. Now these same two new buyers, the government and the foreign capitalists, are continuing to create a demand for goods. If that keeps up, says Lippmann, they will push prosperity into a boom, and then when the government and the foreign capitalists stop, as they will have to stop some time, the boom will collapse.

EXPLAINING how this new buying power came about, Lippmann points out that at the beginning of the Roosevelt administration all banks in the United States had deposits of about \$8 billion dollars. But on June 30 of this year they had \$1 billion. Now bank deposits are the money used to buy goods and property and securities and to hire labor. So in these years the money available for buying had been increased by one-third, or 13 billions. Now where did those 13 billions of new purchasing power come from? They did not come, says Lippmann, from loans made by the banks to business men and private individuals, for at the end of those three years the people owed less to the banks than at the beginning. Where then did the 13 billions come from? Lippmann answers that about 10 billions came from the deficit of the Federal government, and the rest came from the gold poured into the U.S. by foreigners.

DEALING with the question of how the government deficit created 10 billions of new money in the banks, Lippmann explains that what happened was that the government printed bonds and then sold them to the banks. The banks paid for the bonds by giving the government the right to draw checks on the banks. The government drew the checks to pay the contractors, the people on relief, and others. Those who got the checks spent them at the grocery store and the grocer deposited the money in his bank. Thus, says Lippmann, out of nothing there was created purchasing power that did not exist before. As regards the other 3, perhaps 4, billions which came from abroad, Lippmann explains that foreigners shipped gold into the United States, got \$35 an ounce from the government and used the American money they got for their gold to buy property in the U.S. The money they paid for the property was deposited in the banks where it remained as purchasing power for goods.

THE country needed deflation, and Lippmann does not criticize the policy, but he says deflation has now gone pretty far. It has gone so far, he says, that the purchasing power already in the banks is greater than in 1929. Moreover, the deficits continue to increase, gold continues to come in, and the banks are beginning to create still more purchasing power by issuing credit to private persons. "Is it not obvious," cries Lippmann, "that unless we are to have a boom, a wild speculation in securities and real estate, a very high cost of living, and desperately serious labor trouble, we must at once stop the creation of still more money?"

THE U.S. government must stop creating new money by borrowing from the banks. The import of foreign gold must be neutralized or checked. Credit expansion by the banks must be restrained. These, Lippmann says, are, broadly speaking, the three lines on which action is required. The steps taken would have to be timed and measured so as to prevent inflation but not to resume deflation. The difficulty, one imagines, would be to get public acceptance of the necessity for them. There is no precise moment when healthy recovery turns into unhealthy boom. It might be necessary for government and banking authorities to keep the public from knowing all that was going on. Would this be safe? Would a government dependent on popular favor have the courage so to act? We don't know.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND of stock prices and of business has been upward since July, 1932, with nothing to indicate that this trend has yet been reversed.

THE SECONDARY OR INTERMEDIATE TREND of stock prices which has been rising since March, 1935 (subject to a mild correction in April, 1936) entered an area of unsettlement about the middle of October last. The price graph accompanying this Forecast shows quite clearly the steady decline in the rails averages which has been under way since the middle of October. It was this divergence which prompted us in our November 14 issue to suggest that investors and speculators should lighten up and an excellent opportunity occurred for this liquidation within the week following as may be seen by reference to the movement of the averages on the graph. The rails have sunk still lower and it is interesting to note that in the trading of November 5, the price of not one of the fifteen most active stocks exceeded \$20 a share.

If the market is not to break out on the down side it must hold above its low of November 23; Industrials 178.62. If, however, New York Stock Market volume runs to two or three million shares on a break down through this figure, we can then conclude that the upward

(Continued on Page 38)

DOW JONES AVERAGES—NEW YORK STOCK MARKET			
	Industrials	Rails	
July 8/32	41.22	13.23	
Nov. 14/36	184.30	59.69	
Nov. 23/36	178.62	54.73	
Dec. 5/36	181.05	51.56	

A—Bull Market started
B—Last Important High Point
C—Last Important Low Point
D—Closing Prices

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solidated Gold Mines are
enlarging considerably
their present development
campaign.

An additional engineer is
being added to the staff to
assist in the handling of
the larger scale develop-
ments.

The construction of the
bulk sampling unit is now
under way and a second
diamond drill is being
placed on the property.

An additional assayer
has been obtained and
the crew is being increas-
ed.

Full particulars of de-
velopments are available
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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this de-
partment be read in conjunction with the Business and
Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

MINES' STATUS

Will you kindly advise the present status and pros-
pects of the following mining companies: Kenyon
Copper Mines, Grover Daley Mines, Laval Quebec Mines,
Don Rouyn Gold Mines, Duprat Mines Ltd., Nugold
Mining Corp., Gachin Gold Mines, La Reine Mine,
Crescent Kirkland Gold Mines, Macassa Mines, Pickle
Creek Gold Mines.

J. F. K., Toronto, Ont.

Kenyon Copper and Grover Daley are dormant.
Laval Quebec is in liquidation. Don Rouyn has not
reported any recent activity.

Duprat Mines was succeeded by Alliance Mining
& Securities, Limited, one Alliance for five shares
held, but there is no report of activity on any of its
several properties.

Nugold Mining Corporation is developing its
property in Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia, where
a 50-ton mill is to be erected.

Gachin Gold interests are largely centred in in-
vestments and its major holdings are dividend-paying
gold mines. A preferred dividend of 70 cents per
share has been paid quarterly since its incorporation
in August, 1935.

La Reine is planning to diamond drill its property
in La Reine township, Quebec. On the property
originally explored for gold, veins have been dis-
covered that carry appreciable amounts of gold and
molybdenic oxides. Some demand for Canadian
molybdenum has been reported, but inquiries call for
regular tonnage of a consistent grade over fairly
long periods and it remains for development to ascer-
tain if this company has sufficient of the ore and if it
can be developed cheaply enough to compete with out-
side producers.

Crescent Kirkland is still in the prospect class.
This is an amalgamation of the old Swastika Mining
Company and Teck-Otto Gold Mines, in the western
end of the Kirkland Lake camp. Diamond drilling is
now proceeding to explore the property ahead of the
present underground work.

Macassa and Pickle Creek seem to be your most
attractive holdings. Both are dividend payers and
appear to hold much promise for the future.

2 2 2

CURRENT INVESTMENTS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been a regular reader of Gold & Dross for many
years and I would like to tell you how much I appreciate
your service. At the present time I have a friend with me
from the United States who would like to invest \$10,000
in non-speculative Canadian equities. If it is not too
much trouble I would like to get your recommendations.
A brief list of what you consider desirable buys would be
of the utmost help.

R. W. S., Toronto, Ont.

I am not sure as to the degree of speculativeness
your friend wants. Your letter speaks of investing
\$10,000 in "non-speculative Canadian equities". Of
course there are many stocks of established Canadian
companies in strong financial positions, paying divi-
dends on their common stocks and offering good pros-
pects for growth in market value and income, which
might be regarded as either "investment" or "specu-
lative", according to the attitude of the prospective
buyer. Stocks of this class would include Steel Com-
pany of Canada, Shawinigan Water and Power, Page
Hersey Tubes, Noranda Mines, Moore Corporation,
Dominion Bridge, Canadian Industries, Building
Products, Hiram Walker-Goodrich & Worts, Con-
solidated Mining and Smelting, International Nickel,
International Petroleum, British American Oil.

In addition to such comparatively high grade
common stocks as these, there are, of course, many
common stocks of lower grade, not now paying divi-
dends, with more doubtful trade and financial back-
ing, but appearing to offer the possibility of greater
market appreciation than those in the first category,
granted long-term continuance of the present general
business upturn. In this category I would place
Hamilton Bridge, Canadian Vickers, Gypsum Lime
and Alabastine, Dominion Tar & Chemical, National
Sewer Pipe, Canadian Car and Foundry, United Steel
Corporation, National Steel Car, Massey Harris,
Dominion Steel & Coal, General Steel Wares. With-
out knowing more about your friend's requirements,
my own inclination would be to advise division of his
funds between the two categories.

2 2 2

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PREFERRED

I like the coupon of some of the 7 per cent. preferred
stock of the Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada and I
am wondering what I should do about it. It stands the
name of a very good company and I have no complaint about
the income from it. I know, too, that there are arrears
of dividends on this stock and I wonder what was
going to happen about them. If they are to be paid on in
cash it would mean a nice little chunk of money to me.
I am asking these as I see by the papers that the company
has a pretty good year and I wonder if you know what
they intended to do. Is the hope of eventual payment
good enough to wait? Or the hanging on to the stock?

K. L. W., Winnipeg, Man.

I think that it is. The recently-issued report of
Sherwin-Williams of Canada for the year ended
August 31 last contains no mention of policy with
respect to preferred dividend arrangements, merely
mentioning a figure of \$14 per share accrued arrear-
ages as of that date. You are aware, of course, that
full regular distribution has been maintained on the
preferred since January 2, 1935, and having regard
to the excellent earnings increase of the last fiscal
year, coupled with a very strong financial position, I
think that the matter of preferred arrangements will
receive early consideration. I think that payment
will be made in cash, although probably spread over
a period of time. Current quotations for the pre-
ferred of 130 compare with a low of 115 for 1936.

For the year ended August 31, 1936, Sherwin-
Williams reported net, after all additions and deduc-
tions, before dividends, of \$262,213 as against
\$205,574 in 1935, or per share on the preferred of
\$7.58 as against \$5.94 in 1935 and \$5.80 in 1934. In
1933 there had been a deficit of \$0.59 and the low
point had been reached in 1932 when per share deficit
was \$1.34. Some idea of earning power on the pre-
ferred under prosperous conditions is gained from
the 1930 and 1929 per share figures of \$18.27 and
\$22.39, respectively. Last year, the per share of
10 cents on the common was the first net accruing to
this stock since 1930.

Last year addition to surplus amounted to \$20,016,
bringing this figure to \$3,782,241. Total current
assets are shown at \$4,266,798, including cash of
\$182,764 and marketable securities of \$175,361,
against total current liabilities of \$391,148, or a ratio
of more than 10 to 1. This strong liquid position, in
view of the fact that earnings are now exceeding
current preferred dividend requirements, is perhaps
the strongest factor in indicating early attention to
preferred arrangements. I understand that the company
is not currently contemplating any program which
would call for large cash expenditures.

Furthermore, the period ahead should prove to
be increasingly profitable for paint manufacturing
companies. Last year Sherwin-Williams sales showed
an increase of 15.7 per cent. over the previous year
and I think that the rate should be even larger
during the current period. Strong pressure is being
put behind the Government's campaign for home
modernization and improvement, which should
directly affect paint consumption. Furthermore,
with large industries now operating at increased
rates and with confidence largely restored, there
should be important expenditures on plant main-
tenance. Sherwin-Williams products are widely
known and aggressively merchandized and the com-
pany should be able to maintain fully its competitive
position. Shareholders have every reason for satis-
faction with reported results and with the outlook
for the near-term future.

2 2 2

GOLDEN GATE, DARKWATER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you be good enough to inform me whether
you consider Golden Gate and Darkwater to be good
buys at the present time and if there is much prospect
of them developing into good producing mines?

M. R., Toronto, Ont.

Golden Gate Mining Company Limited, located at
Swastika to the west of the Kirkland Lake producing
area, was formerly known as Lucky Cross Syndicate
and Kirkland Gateway Gold Mines. This property is
yet in the speculative class. An effort is being made
to locate ore in commercial quantities and develop-
ment is meeting with encouragement at depth, which
will likely mean a new shaft and complete mining
plant. The future of the property will only be de-
cided by further development.

Darkwater Mines, Limited, is located on the
southwest arm of Sturgeon Lake. Extensive diamond
drilling to an average depth of 100 feet has given
evidence of promising structure, with sections as
wide as ten feet and carrying high values. A three-
compartment shaft is being sunk. Robb-Montbray
Mines, of which R. A. Bryce, M.E., is president, has
800,000 shares under option at prices ranging from
ten to seventy-five cents a share and acts in an ad-
visory capacity on development operations. Con-
tinuity of vein structure is evident in diamond drill
intersections and if development at depth proves up
to expectations the stock has inviting speculative pos-
sibilities. The low capitalization of the company—
1,500,000 shares \$1 par—also tends to make the
shares attractive.

2 2 2

CATELLI FOOD PRODUCTS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I find myself to be now the holder of some common
stock of Catelli Food Products which I received earlier
this year when the Catelli Macaroni Products changed
its name and revamped its financial set-up. I had had
the old common for some time and had practically for-
gotten about it as I was under the impression that the
company was in fairly bad shape. I understand now,
however, that things have picked up considerably and
I see that the new common is quoted at 10. I have not
followed developments and I would appreciate very
much any information which you can give me together
with your opinion on the outlook. Do you think it
would be worth while to hang on to this stock?

J. S. P., Montreal, Que.

I do. Catelli set its financial house in order
earlier this year, as you point out, and this coupled
with a most encouraging upturn in earnings makes
both the new preferred and common attractive, in
my opinion. As you probably know, the company has
already established regular dividends on the new
preferred, which on the old preferred had been sus-
pended since September, 1930, and has also declared
an interim dividend of 25 cents on the common. This
common payment, covering the six months ending
November 30, while not establishing the common on a
regular basis, is believed in well-informed circles to
foreshadow a 50 cent annual rate. Should such a
course be adopted this would mean a 5 per cent. yield
at current prices for the common.

I can only briefly outline the company's reorgani-
zation which involved the elimination of the old \$30
par value class "A" preferred and the wiping out of
\$11 of accumulated arrearages through the payment
of \$2.50 cash, and the issuing of one share of \$15 par
value 5 per cent. preferred and one share of new
common stock for each old preferred share held.
Holders of the old class "B" common received one
new share of no par value common for each five
shares held. The new set up permitted certain bene-
ficial balance sheet changes, chiefly the writing down
of goodwill to \$1 from the figure of \$100,000 previ-
ously carried. The company's last balance sheet avail-
able shows total current assets of \$487,796, including
cash, call loan and marketable securities of approxi-
mately \$107,000, against total current liabilities of
\$73,008. Profit and loss surplus stood at \$55,555.

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CHANGING TENDENCIES IN BOND FINANCING

Preliminary statistics of Canadian
Bond Financing for 1936 reveal inter-
esting changes in both governmental
and corporate flotations. This subject
is discussed in our December Invest-
ment Letter, a copy of which will be
mailed upon request.

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Dividend Notices

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LIMITED
Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend
A DIVIDEND of One and Three Quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1936, payable 15th January, 1937, to shareholders of record 31st December, 1936.
By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER, Secretary.
Montreal, November 23rd, 1936.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LIMITED
Notice of Common Stock Dividend
A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1936, payable 2nd January, 1937, to shareholders of record 15th December, 1936.
By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER, Secretary.
Montreal, November 23rd, 1936.

MCCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED
Preferred Dividend No. 36
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of \$1.50 per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, has been declared on the 6 per cent Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited, for the Quarter ending December 31, 1936, payable January 15, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1936.
By Order of the Board,
FRED HUNT, Secretary.
December 2, 1936.

ASSOCIATED BREWERIES OF CANADA LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Quarterly Dividend (No. 33) of 1 1/4% upon the outstanding Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared, the said dividend to be payable on or after the First day of January, A.D. 1937, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, A.D. 1936.
NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that a Quarterly Dividend (No. 28) of 1 1/4% per share on the No. Par Value Common Shares of the Company issued and outstanding has been declared, payable on or after the 1st day of December, A.D. 1936, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, A.D. 1936.
By Order of the Board,
L. N. WILSON, Treasurer.
Calgary, Alberta, December 10th, 1936.

HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NUMBER 287
EXTRA DIVIDEND NUMBER 33
A regular dividend of 1%, and an extra dividend of 2%, making 3%, in all, have been declared by the Directors of the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 1st day of December, 1936, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1936.
DATED the 14th day of December, 1936.
I. McIVOR, Assistant-Treasurer.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd.

DIVIDEND NO. 63
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 50¢ per share on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company for the six months ending December 31st, 1936, with a bonus for the year of \$1.00 per share, has that day been declared, payable on the 21st day of December, 1936, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of December, 1936.
By Order of the Board,
J. E. RILEY, Secretary.
Montreal, Que., December 7th, 1936.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 34
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1 1/2% per share on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company for the three months ending December 31st, 1936, payable on January 15th, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1936, has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Company.
By Order of the Board,
ERNEST ROGERS, Secretary.
Vancouver, B.C., December 5th, 1936.

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1936, payable January 2, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1936.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
E. W. McNEILL, Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, November 26, 1936.

GOLD & DROSS

The company's net income, after declining sharply to \$2,515 in 1932 from \$58,188 in 1931, has been steadily rising. Net in 1933 was \$9,903, in 1934 \$26,968 and in the year ended November 30, 1935, \$52,203. On the basis of the new set up last year's earnings would have been equivalent to about 43 cents per share on the new common, but I am informed that during the current year there has been a further encouraging earnings increase. No official figures have been published but the declaration of the common dividend is evidence of the directors' satisfaction with the liquid position and margin of coverage. I would anticipate that the report would be the most satisfactory in a number of years.

Catelli Food Products is the important Canadian producer of macaroni and similar food products covering a wide range and its plants are located at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Lethbridge and Vancouver. It not only covers the Canadian market but has developed an extensive export business which is currently expanding. The Canadian market is undoubtedly capable of further development, especially as consumer purchasing power continues to increase. The company's common stock has, I think, distinct possibilities as a hold.

POTPOURRI

A. V. Toronto, Ont. Common stock of MAPLE LEAF MILLING is currently selling at 4 1/4 as against a low of 1 and a high of 4 1/2 for the current year. In view of these very low prices, I would suggest that you retain this stock. Last year the company showed material progress, operating income rising to \$458,807 against \$193,886 in 1935. Nevertheless after deduction of depreciation and bond interest, paid partly in cash and partly in stock, there was a net loss for the year ending July 31, 1936, of \$128,702 as against a loss of \$388,318 in the previous fiscal period. On the occasion of the recent annual meeting, the general manager stated that the company's plants were all now operating at capacity, and I consider the current outlook to be brighter than it has been in some years. While the bank loan situation remains unsatisfactory, nevertheless in view of the progress the company is apparently making, I would not be surprised to see further appreciation for the junior security.

B. R. P., Montreal, Que. ALGOMA MINING AND FINANCE recently sold some treasury stock at 7 cents per share, and has an option outstanding on a block of shares at 8 cents. The company is a large shareholder of Joliffe as well as White Horse, two prospects in the Long Lac-Sturgeon River area. J.M. CONSOLIDATED has been equipped with a mill of 150 tons per day and the suggestion has been made that profits of about \$12,000 per month may be realized. As the company has 3,500,000 shares outstanding this would be less than 5 cents per share annually. The shares, however, have interesting speculative possibilities.

L. A., Halifax, N.S. I do not think you need have any concern as to the future of IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED. My understanding is that the company has been maintaining its proportion of the Canadian market, despite the impression you have gained. In this connection I might point out to you that Imperial Oil's net income from all sources in 1935, amounting to \$25,299,000, net income from Canadian refining and marketing operations was only \$2,899,000. Dividends paid by subsidiary companies, mainly International Petroleum, on the other hand, amounted to \$19,346,000. You will have observed that the company has maintained this year the \$1.25 distribution established in 1935, and while I could not predict any large scale increase in Imperial Oil's income, I see no reason, on the other hand, to anticipate any marked drop. In short, I regard Imperial Oil as desirable for holding.

D. T. H., Leamington, Ont. KIRKLAND HUDSON BAY has built up important assets in the form of holdings in other companies, although the market value of these holdings is far below the amount required to justify the current quotations for shares of Kirkland Hudson Bay. The company, however, holds a group of claims which lie adjacent to Lake Shore Mines at Kirkland Lake. There is a possibility that some part of the mineralized break may dip onto Kirkland Hudson Bay. However, as this is not expected to occur at anything short of more than one mile in depth, the value to Kirkland Hudson Bay of such a possibility is something that may remain for a long time in the realm of speculation. The stock control of Kirkland Hudson Bay is held by Lake Shore.

K. S., Montreal, N.B. It is comparatively difficult at the present time to obtain a great deal in the way of appreciation from the more seasoned securities, in view of the heights to which the general market has already reached. The greatest appreciation, in my opinion, from now on will take place in the more speculative stocks, but I gather from your letter that you wish to be conservative. Generally speaking, I do not think that at the present time anyone would be making a mistake in the purchasing of sound, income-producing Canadian common stocks. On hand I might mention to you such securities as STEEL OF CANADA, IMPERIAL OIL, IMPERIAL TOBACCO, DOMINION BRIDGE, LAURA SECORD, LOBLAW, and say BUILDING PRODUCTS.

J. R. C., Oranstown, Que. WOOD CADILLAC has been doing considerable diamond drilling. Free gold was reported in one core, but in so far as I am aware, the average values as indicated in the core have not been stated. The property is in an interesting area. If diamond drilling yields sufficient encouragement, the next gamble will have to do with plans for underground work in an effort to find whether payable deposits may be developed. The property is in the prospect stage.

C. R., Kingston, Ont. BERESFORD LAKE has been crosscutting recently at the 350 ft. of the old Solo shaft and proposes lateral exploration of the vein which showed two short shoots of ore at the 250 ft. level. The property is a prospect in an advanced stage of development. The company was formed to take over the old Oro Grande Development Company, and later acquired an option on the Solo group. These two properties had formerly been worked with some rich sections of ore being found, but without sufficient quantity to attain profitable operations. The present campaign is considered to be warranted in an effort to learn whether payable deposits may be found, or not. HALLIWELL has claims in the prospect stage in the township of Boscawen in Quebec. The claims embrace geological conditions favorable for the deposition of copper-gold ore, but it remains for detailed operations to determine whether economic deposits occur on the group, or not.

W. G., Montreal, Que. FRANCOIER secured diamond drill results which indicate likelihood of a profitable producer being established. The company is spending about \$50,000 for additional mining equipment and the electrification of the plant as part of the plan to carry on detailed underground development. Should this underground work confirm the diamond drill results, the mine might reasonably be in shape to warrant consideration of a mill late in 1937. In the meantime, further diamond drilling is in progress in an effort to locate other orebodies, if possible. The shares are a reasonable speculation.

H. S., Montreal, Que. EASTERN DAIRIES LIMITED collateral trust 6's of 1949 are currently quoted at 72 to 82. The reason for these prices, of course, is that the company has not since 1932 earned a sufficient amount to cover depreciation and bond interest. While interest is still being paid, quite obviously some doubt exists in the minds of investors as to its indefinite continuance. In the year ended March 31, 1936, Eastern Dairies operating income declined to \$397,008 as against \$409,951 in the previous year. Fixed charges were earned 0.42 times as against 0.63 times in 1935, 0.60 times in 1934, 0.50 times in 1933 and 1.83 times in 1932. Actual cash earnings have, however, sufficed to meet interest payments on the bonds, and

these payments have been maintained. There was, however, some improvement last year in balance sheet position, net working capital rising to \$710,758 against \$664,804 at the close of the previous year. Eastern Dairies Limited is, as you doubtless know, a holding company, and among its operating subsidiaries, now are Acme Farmers Dairy Limited of Toronto and Hamilton, Elmhurst Dairies Limited of Montreal, Crescent Creamery Company, Winnipeg, and Producers Dairy Limited, Ottawa. During the depression years, however, these subsidiaries have not been able to establish satisfactory profits, due chiefly to very keen competition existing in the dairy business and the small margin obtainable by milk and dairy product distributors.

N. W. B., Cornwall, Ont. SHAWKEY has been producing gold at a rate of about \$30,000 per month. Faulting has hampered development, but recent reports indicate continuation of the veins beyond the fault. It has been estimated that the strike of the veins was altered about 180 ft. by the fault. The property has interesting possibilities and appears to be a reasonable speculation.

A. G., Toronto, Ont. In 1934, under the reorganization of the former ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION, no provision was made for participation by holders of preferred and common stock, with the result that these former securities are now without value. The new common stock, I understand, is currently fairly closely held, and I do not know of any trading in it. The new common was given in exchange for the previous first mortgage bonds of Algoma Steel. Since the reorganization, the company has been making satisfactory progress and has, I understand, already been able to establish a substantial profit position.

R. A. G., Toronto, Ont. OLD COLONY MINES has not figured in the news for considerable time. The company held claims in the Sudbury district of Northern Ontario and also in Quebec. All holdings never got beyond the prospect stage. The company has an authorized capital of 6,000,000 shares, and my records showed 4,750,000 shares outstanding at the time the company became inactive.

R. L., Victoria, B.C. SECURITIES HOLDING CORPORATION LIMITED is an investment trust which was formed before the 1929 crash and naturally in the following years it was severely affected by the decline in security values. Shares are now quoted in units consisting of one share of preferred and two of common. These units, which were quoted around \$11 in August of 1935, are now around \$24.50 to \$26.00. Naturally the company has benefited from the appreciation of security values from the low point of the depression and there is no reason why it should not continue to do well. The company has not, to my knowledge, made public an earnings statement recently. As to dividends, 50 cents was paid on July 2, 1934; 25 cents on January 2, 1935; 50 cents on July 2, 1935, and on January 2 of 1936. If you are a holder of units of this company, I think that you would be warranted in retaining them.

C. W. B., Toronto, Ont. CALLINAN FLIN FLON has been explored quite extensively by surface work and diamond drilling. An official recently declared the company has secured finances with which to further pursue this exploration. The property is one which possesses considerable prospective merit. It remains for work to determine the importance of mineralization on the property.

K. C., Hamilton, Ont. I consider the common stock of AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED to be currently attractive. At levels of 9 the yield is 6.6 per cent., having regard to the regular annual dividend of 40 cents, and the extra of 20 cents. The high yield is accounted for, in part at least, by the fact that earnings have not exceeded dividend distribution by any large margin, but, on the other hand, I think that a safety factor is provided in the company's strong liquid position. For the year ended May 31 last, sales amounted to \$2,955,231 as against \$2,357,600 in the previous year. Net was \$129,844 as against \$111,217, and per share on the common 6 1/2 cents as against 5 1/2 cents in the previous year. In 1934, 43 cents was earned, in 1935 there was a deficit of 11 cents, 25 cents was earned in 1932, 95 cents in 1931, and \$1.42 in 1930. Under currently improved, and improving, conditions I think it is quite reasonable to anticipate increased sales and larger earnings for the company. The company's last balance sheet showed total current assets of \$1,271,205, including cash of \$77,153 and marketable securities at cost of \$74,094, against total current liabilities of \$196,202.

S. B. C., Vancouver, B.C. RED LAKE GOLD SHORE is under regular production with its new mill. The ore is a little lower in grade than appears to have been generally expected. The grade appears to be around \$14 per ton for the present. The occurrence of the ore is unusual. The break is in granite formation. It is where cross fractures or veins run into the break where orebodies are being found. A flat fault at the 425 ft. level has been causing some dilution of values. Everything considered, however, the enterprise is making a favorable showing and has interesting possibilities. There is a pool of 1,500,000 vendor shares. This holds until April 1, 1937. It is subject to extension in event of 51 per cent. of the holders of pooled shares voting for such extension.

M. E., Toronto, Ont. WINGS LIMITED took over the North West Aero Marine Limited, operating a commercial air transportation system in Central Manitoba and the Lake of the Woods district, Ontario. The former company was incorporated in 1930. Earnings have risen since operation by Wings Limited and the company is increasing its transportation system. In the first four months of the current fiscal year to August 31, 1936, profits amounted to \$38,222. Balance sheet as of August 31 last, showed total assets of \$176,519, current assets of \$73,291, and current liabilities of \$46,331. Current assets included cash of \$22,519, and investments at cost of \$849. Investments include 2,700 shares of Exploration Company of Saskatchewan, having an approximate market value of \$54,000, and a 40 per cent. interest in Winifred Gold Mines. The company has 33,919 shares outstanding of \$1.00 par. The shares are, of course, speculative, with favorable possibilities apparently.

I. A., Toronto, Ont. There is really not much to tell about the ELBOW LAKE MINES CORPORATION. The company has been inactive for several years.

E. P., Peterborough, Ont. There is no reason, in my opinion, why you should dispose of your GATINEAU POWER 6 per cent. debentures at the present time. These debentures are currently quoted at 99 bid, 102 asked, and Gatinneau's earnings, under the revised contract made with it by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, are adequate to cover interest requirements on this issue, as well as the 5 per cent. senior issue. As a matter of fact, the Ontario Hydro has further increased its takings from Gatinneau, which action serves to increase the margin of Gatinneau over interest requirements.

S. A. V., Sudbary, Ont. CUMITEAU has discontinued operation of its blast furnace after having made several shipments of copper-nickel matte. An extensive program of diamond drilling and general exploration has been undertaken in an effort to locate ore in sufficient volume to open the way to lower costs of operation than have heretofore prevailed.

P. M., Montreal, Que. I would suggest that you retain your ROBERT MITCHELL common. I understand that the company has been showing material progress this year, through orders from railways, increased architectural business and general business improvement. The company is understood, unofficially, to be currently operating at a profit, following losses before depreciation of \$49,900 in 1935, \$112,346 in 1934, \$147,239 in 1933, \$296,099 in 1932. The last year in which year profit of \$130,951 was reported. Further improvement is noted in the fact that bank loans, as of August 31 of this year, were down to \$20,000 as against \$110,000 at the end of 1935.

M. G. A., Montreal, Que. ELMOS has been carrying on exploration of its properties at Little Long Lac. The company has two groups and has reported a considerable tonnage of comparatively low grade ore indicated. Long Lac Lagoon sold its properties to Elmos for \$1,000 in cash and 40,000 shares of Elmos stock. This amounted to one share of Elmos for four of Lagoon.

Canadian Government, Municipal, Public Utility and Industrial Bonds

Our latest Review and Bond List includes a wide selection of diversified Canadian Bonds with a range of security and yields suitable for the requirements of individual investors. There is also included, a summary of current conditions and the bond market. We shall be pleased to forward a copy upon request.

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Dividend Notices

Canadian Wirebound Boxes LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE
The Directors of the Company have declared a Dividend of 10¢ per share on the Class "A" Shares of the Company, payable January 2, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1936.
By Order of the Board,
J. E. BROWN, Secretary.
Toronto, December 1st, 1936.

SUPERTEST

Petro'ium Corporation Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS
"B" PREFERRED
A half-yearly dividend at the rate of 6 1/2% per annum on the Class "B" Preferred Stock of this Corporation for the half-year ending December 31, 1936, has been declared, payable January 2, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business, December 31st, 1936.
COMMON AND ORDINARY SHARES
The Board of Directors has declared a half-yearly dividend of 30¢ per share on the Common and Ordinary Stock of this Corporation for the half-year ending December 31, 1936, payable January 2, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1936.
SHARE WARRANTS
Share Warrant holders will present coupons, serial number 24, to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, London, Ontario, and branches in Ontario and Quebec, on and after January 2, 1937, where receipt will be made at par.
By Order of the Board,
JAMES D. GOOD, Secretary-Treasurer.
London, Ontario, December 4, 1936.

BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY B-A LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS
Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:
On the Preference Shares, 1 1/4% for the current quarter, payable January 15th, 1937, to shareholders of record December 20th, 1936.
On the Common Shares, 60¢ per share, payable January 15th, 1937, to shareholders of record December 20th, 1936.
By Order of the Board,
W. P. RILEY, President.
Winnipeg, Man., December 5th, 1936.

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:
On the Preference Shares, 1 1/4% for the current quarter, payable January 15th, 1937, to shareholders of record December 20th, 1936.
On the Common Shares, 60¢ per share, payable January 15th, 1937, to shareholders of record December 20th, 1936.
By Order of the Board,
W. P. RILEY, President.
Winnipeg, Man., December 5th, 1936.



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Concerning Insurance VALUE OF DEPOSITS

Memorandum of British Insurance Association Questions Value of System of Deposits For Insurers

BY GEORGE GILBERT

IN GREAT BRITAIN, where they have compulsory automobile liability insurance, a Departmental Committee has been considering, among other things, "whether any and, if so, what changes in the existing law relating to the carrying on of the business of insurance are desirable in the light of statutory provisions relating to compulsory insurance against third party risks."

A memorandum submitted to the Committee by the British Insurance Association has recently been published, and as it represents the views of over one hundred companies, including both tariff and non-tariff institutions, with total assets amounting to over £1,750,000,000, of which more than £350,000,000 consist of British Government securities, it carries considerable weight.

It cannot be gainsaid that, since the inception of compulsory motor insurance in Great Britain, there have been many cases in which the third party has failed to recover any indemnity for the damage which he has suffered. It is claimed, however, that in the vast majority of such cases the failure to secure indemnity was due to the fact that the third party could not establish any liability on the part of the person who had injured him, and accordingly could not establish any liability on the part of that person's insurer, or to the fact that the person directly responsible to the third party had, in breach of the statutory obligation, omitted to insure.

It is maintained that only in a small minority of cases has the third party failed to recover either because the insurance contract was unenforceable, or because the insurance contract did not, in the particular case in question, render the insurer liable to pay, or because the insurer was unable to pay. But it is recognized that these cases have attracted a considerable amount of public attention, and that a false impression may have been created amongst that part of the public which is accustomed to consider such matters only superficially.

ATTENTION is directed to the fact that British insurers have long enjoyed a worldwide reputation for financial stability, and it is submitted that any legislation which had the appearance of being based upon an idea that the financial position of British insurers was uncertain would not only be unnecessary and unjustified but would be disturbing to a very large number of policyholders both at home and abroad. It is felt that it might have very undesirable reactions in other countries where British insurers are already meeting difficulties through restrictive legislation arising principally from growth of nationalistic tendencies.

Recent failures of companies in Great Britain are attributed in the main to (a) weak financial structure, and (b) poor underwriting. That these companies were able to prolong their existence and pay the appearance of solvency was probably because they made inadequate provision of reserves for unexpected risks and because they seriously underestimated their liabilities in respect of outstanding claims.

It is claimed that the failures in recent years have been confined to a few companies whose financial resources at the outset were, with one exception, so inadequate that, in the view of the Association, they should never have commenced business. It is suggested that "the whole basis of an insurance undertaking should be security." It should not be possible for any insurer to commence insurance business in categories classes in the absence of an adequate minimum of financial resources.

It is further suggested that the terms of insurance contracts should be restricted to matters which can produce at all times evidence of financial resources of adequate amount may be considered to be the appropriate minimum, and that without such minimum of financial resources no insurer should be entitled to continue to carry on business in compulsory classes, or in any of the other classes of business transacted, or at the branch offices in which the insurer operates, and the method of calculation, might be determined, it is suggested, by agreement between the Committee on Compulsory Insurance, the Board of Trade, the British Insurance Association, and Lloyds Underwriters.

Under the legislation of 1931 and 1935, the Board of Trade (a Department of the Government) is empowered to take the necessary steps to ascertain whether an insurance company is solvent, and if the company is found to be insolvent, the Board may, with the leave of the Court, present a petition for its winding up.

If the proposals regarding adequate financial resources are adopted, it is submitted that the Board should in the same way be placed in a position to ascertain whether an insured has fallen below the prescribed standard, and, if so, to take the necessary action to prevent a petition to restrain the insurer from transacting further compulsory insurance business until such time as the insurer proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the deficiency had been made good.

OF SPECIAL interest are the views of the British Insurance Association, as expressed in this memorandum, with regard to the general question of deposits. It is contended that the establishment of the compulsory standard minimum of financial resources would not only obviate the need for deposits which, it is claimed, in most cases have little effective

value, but would be likely to have a beneficial reaction in favor of British companies throughout the world.

The memorandum says: "The fact that the British Government insist upon British companies regardless of their financial strength making deposits with the High Court is accepted by foreign governments as a standard principle which these foreign governments put into practice in their own countries, and the cumulative effect of these actions in many countries tends to defeat the original object which it was sought to achieve."

"If, however, the Committee consider that there is some benefit to the public in the deposit system, the Association on its part would be quite willing to act upon that view, though the considered opinion of its representatives is in favor of the abolition of deposits and the establishment of the aforesaid minimum of financial resources. In any case it is clear that if there is any value to the public in deposits, that value is lessened if they are not required from all kinds of insurers."

IN CANADA the value of the deposit requirements of the Dominion law has been amply demonstrated over a period of more than sixty years. Backed up as they have been for a long time by the highly efficient supervision of the Dominion Insurance Department, these deposit requirements have furnished the insuring public with an effective safeguard against loss in dealing with any company operating in this country under a Dominion license or registration.

During the last few years many foreign insurance companies either failed and went into liquidation or were placed in the hands of government officials for rehabilitation or reorganization or reinsurance by a solvent company. Several of these companies were doing business in Canada, and in every case satisfactory arrangements were made without delay to fully take care of their Canadian liabilities by way of reinsurance, with strong companies licensed in Canada, their deposits with the Government at Ottawa being ample for that purpose, so that their Canadian policyholders did not lose a dollar, whatever was the outcome to other policyholders.

These recent cases, and many others which could be cited, leave no room for doubt as to the necessity as well as the value of the deposit requirements of the Dominion Government. As has been pointed out before, these deposit requirements inflict no hardship on the companies complying with them, as the companies derive all the revenue from the securities just the same as if they deposited in their own vaults. The only difference—but it is a vital one—between having the securities in the vaults of the Government and in the vaults of the various companies, is that in the event of a company getting into a precarious financial condition or going on the rocks, the securities cannot be disposed of or withdrawn from Canada, but are available for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

MONARCH LIFE GAINS

WRITTEN business of the Monarch Life for the first three weeks of November showed a gain of 21 per cent. over last year. For several months both written and paid business figures have been substantially higher than they were in 1935. October written business was up 38 per cent. and three eastern branches, Hamilton, London and Three Rivers, recorded all-time highs. The increase in business in force to date this year is three times the gain for the same period in 1935.

GREAT WEST DIVIDEND SCALE AND INTEREST RATE

THE Great-West Life Assurance Company, in a recent bulletin to its field forces, announced a continuation effective January 1, 1937, of the same dividend scale as used in 1936. Interest on dividends on deposit and also on policy proceeds left with the company will continue unchanged at the rate of 4 per cent.

VALUATION OF SECURITIES

UNDER date of November 16 G. D. Finlayson, Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, issued the following memorandum to companies concerning valuation of securities in their annual statements:

"The Minister of Finance, under section 67 of the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended, and section 25 of the Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended, has authorized for the same the following optional basis of valuation of securities for the annual statements to be filed with the department as at December 31, 1936:

"For bonds, debentures and stocks, (a) held on December 31, 1935, and not since disposed of, the values authorized as at the said date, (b) acquired since December 31, 1935, the purchase price or book value as at December 31, 1936, whichever is the lower.

"The authorization of the foregoing basis of values is subject to the condition that any company adopting the said basis shall apply an amount at least equal to the amount of the net book value surplus earned during the year 1936 to write down the book value and reduce the said authorized value of securities or other assets or to create



R. A. HUDSON, who has been appointed Casualty Manager at Toronto for the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company and the Fidelity Insurance Company of Canada. He has been associated with the insurance business since 1920, when he joined the General Accident in Toronto. In 1925 he became a member of the Montreal staff of the U.S.F. & G., and served in various capacities until his appointment as Montreal Casualty Manager. He has been prominently identified with the Canadian Casualty Underwriters Association, acting on the Burglary Revision Committee and the Special Committee for Revision of the Liability Manual. The Insurance Institute of Montreal has frequently called on him for lectures on Burglary Insurance.

reserves against the same and that no such company shall, for the year 1937, declare or pay dividends to its shareholders or increase its present scale of dividends to its policyholders.

"Companies using market values in the preparation of their annual statements will receive in due course the department's usual volume of valuations and should show the said values in their investment schedules, but the department would renew its suggestion of last year, that in cases in which the aggregate market value of securities exceeds the aggregate book value the excess be not extended so as to increase the book value surplus shown in the statement."

LUMBERMEN'S UNDERWRITING ALLIANCE

A FINANCIAL statement as of October 31, 1937, has been issued by the Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance, with head office at Kansas City, Mo., which is not to be confused with the Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters, also of Kansas City, Mo. Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance, of which E. S. Epperson Co. is manager, and L. D. Payette, Toronto, is Canadian manager, was organized about 32 years ago primarily to enable the owners of lumber and woodwork plants to exchange insurance with each other. It has been conservatively managed, and has built up a substantial surplus for the protection of its subscribers.

Its total assets as of October 31, 1936, were \$2,268,834.20, and the liquid character of the assets is shown by the fact that they consist of: Cash in office and in banks, \$1,294,814.94; government bonds and accrued interest thereon, \$492,786.30; current premiums in course of collection, \$571,232.96. The liabilities are shown as follows: losses in process of adjustment (estimated), \$149,716.06; due re-insuring companies, \$114,436.64; reserve for taxes (est.), \$25,000.00; guarantee fund, \$250,000.00; surplus and re-insurance reserve, \$1,832,681.59. The total of the guarantee fund, surplus and re-insurance reserve is \$2,082,681.59.

It has been doing business in Canada since 1912, formerly under provincial license, and since August 5, 1932, under Dominion registry. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$214,000.00 for the protection of subscribers. It has paid over \$2,500,000.00 in losses in Canada.

At the beginning of 1936 its total admitted assets in the Dominion were \$398,343.79, while its total liabilities here amounted to \$96,563.53, showing a surplus in this country of \$307,780.26. Comparing this amount with the amount of its unearned premium reserve liability in Canada, \$60,169.20, it will be seen that the Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance occupies a strong financial position in this country in relation to the volume of business transacted.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Kindly advise me if the Commercial Travellers Mutual Accident Association is licensed to operate in Ontario. Also, if same is reliable to settle any claim that may be effective in Ontario.

F. R. S., Hamilton, Ont.

The Commercial Travellers Mutual Accident Association of America, with head office at Erie, N.Y., and Canadian head office at Toronto, has been in existence since 1883. It has been operating in Canada under Dominion registration since November 7, 1933, and is regularly licensed in the Dominion and in Ontario as a fraternal society. It has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$22,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders, and all claims are readily collectable. It is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance.

At the end of 1935 its total admitted assets in Canada were \$52,100, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$7,925, showing a surplus here of \$44,175. Its total income in Canada last year was \$34,224, and its

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J. H. BRUCK, Branch Manager, 107 and 110 Blackburn Building, 25 Sparks Street, OTTAWA.

A. G. S. GRIFFIN, Branch Manager, Room 1413, 36 James Street South, HAMILTON, ONT.

total disbursements in this country were \$24,386, of which \$20,816 was for sickness and accident benefits.

According to its by-laws, each assessment shall be fixed at a sum not exceeding \$6 for each single benefit membership, or \$12 for each double benefit membership, and the member's assessment liability is the amount of one assessment. The certificate of membership contains the following: "This certificate, with the annexed copy of the application therefor, constitute the only and the entire contract of insurance between the association and said member."

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Having been a subscriber to SATURDAY NIGHT for some years, and having read your page with interest and profit, I am asking you for some information as to the reliability of London Guarantee and Accident Company.

I hold a property which was insured for fire in that company, before being transferred to me, and I would like assurance of its value.

E. M. S., Port Arthur, Ont.

London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited, with head office at London, England, and Canadian head office at Toronto, was established in 1867, and has been doing business in this country since 1889. It is regularly licensed in Canada, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$834,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

Its total admitted assets in this country at the end of 1935 were \$951,783.35, while its total liabilities here were \$496,216.41, showing a surplus in the Dominion of \$455,566.94. All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you please give me your opinion of the Wapiti Insurance Company? Is it a safe company to insure with?

K. D. R., Saint John, N.B.

Wapiti Insurance Company was originally incorporated in 1927 under a Manitoba charter, but in 1935 its business was transferred to a Dominion incorporated company of the same name, which had received a charter in 1929. It has been operating under Dominion charter and registry since October 11, 1935.

It is regularly licensed for the transaction of fire, automobile and tornado insurance, and has a deposit of \$123,500 with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of policyholders. It is a stock company, with an authorized capital of \$500,000, of which \$357,000 was subscribed, and \$149,125 was paid up at the end of 1935. In addition, the shareholders had paid in \$64,386 as premium on capital.

Its total assets at December 31, 1935, were \$258,927.35, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$56,135.43, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$202,791.92. The net surplus over capital, unearned premium reserve and all liabilities was \$22,766.92. The profit and loss account for 1935 showed an underwriting gain of \$19,251.57 and a net gain for the year of \$58,197.49.

Policyholders are well protected, and the company is safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Could you kindly answer the following question through the columns of your most valuable paper?

In 1930 a father insures his life for \$2,000 and makes his son beneficiary under the contract. Subsequently he makes his will, wherein he states that "all my life insurance I devise and bequeath to my said wife." Does this clause override the previous appointment?

M. C. S., Woodstock, Ont.

As the insured has the right under the law in Ontario to substitute one preferred beneficiary for another preferred beneficiary under his life insurance policy, and as both son and wife are preferred beneficiaries, the designation of the wife as the beneficiary in the will would override the designation of the son as the beneficiary in the policy. Consent of the son to the change is not required in order to make it effective.

Beneficiaries may be designated by the contract or by a declaration, and by declaration is meant an instrument in writing, which includes a last will. As against any subsequent declaration, a declaration contained in a will is deemed to have been made at the date of the will and not as if it had been immediately before the death of the insured.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

In regard to the fire insurance on my house, I am considering taking out a policy with the First National Insurance Company of America. Will you be so kind as to advise me if this is a sound company?

Also, will you advise me regarding the relative merits of the Board and non-Board companies?

M. E. I., Edmonton, Alta.

First National Insurance Company of America, with head office at Seattle, Washington, and Canadian head office at Vancouver, was incorporated in 1928, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1930. It has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$136,700 for the protection of its Canadian policyholders exclusively, and as its business is reinsured by the General Insurance Company of America, there are no liabilities in Canada. Canadian policyholders are accordingly amply protected, and the company is safe to insure with.

General Insurance Company of America, which reinsures its business, was incorporated in 1923, and has been operating in Canada since 1926. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$485,950 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. Its total admitted assets at the end of 1935 were \$11,799,157.43, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$1,169,972.91, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$5,633,084.52. As the paid up capital was \$1,000,000.00, there was

thus a net surplus of \$6,633,084.52 over capital, unearned premium reserve and all liabilities. Its financial position is a strong one.

As most of the oldest and largest companies find it safer and more convenient to join together in Boards and tariff associations for the purpose of sharing the expense of the necessary rate-making machinery and of establishing rules for the regulation of rates, commissions, etc., the Board companies as a class enjoy to a certain extent a preferred position in the eyes of the insuring public. But whether any particular company is safe to insure with does not depend upon whether it is a Board company or not, but upon its financial strength and the security it affords policyholders for the payment of all valid claims.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

In connection with the Loyal Protective Insurance, I shall be glad if you will advise me if this company carries a deposit with the Dominion Government. They claim to issue a non-cancellable sickness and accident benefits policy to members of the Masonic Fraternity, and I shall be glad if you will give us your opinion as to this policy or any other information that you have in mind.

S. R. N., Keswick, Ont.

Loyal Protective Insurance Company, with head office at Boston, Mass., and Canadian head office at Toronto, was incorporated in 1909, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1913. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$125,000 for the protection of its Canadian policyholders exclusively.

At the end of 1935 its total assets in Canada were \$199,146.34, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$77,907.08, showing a surplus here of \$121,239.26. Policyholders are accordingly amply protected, and the company is safe to insure with.

Under the terms of its non-cancellable policy, as I understand them, the policy cannot be cancelled until the total amount of the benefits stipulated in the contract have been paid, or until the age limit has been reached; nor can the policy be altered by way of rider or waiver in regard to any particular illness in the meantime.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

As a subscriber for the last few years, I would ask if you could furnish me with a list of companies doing plate glass insurance on the participating basis.

S. A., Ottawa, Ont.

There is no company now writing plate glass insurance in Ontario on the participating plan, so far as I know. The General Casualty Company of America, with head office at Seattle, Wash., and Canadian head office at Vancouver, formerly transacted plate glass insurance in Ontario on that basis, but it has withdrawn from the Ontario field. I am informed.

Its method of operation, as I understand it, was to write the risk at tariff rates and collect at time of writing one-half the amount of the tariff rate. Provided no claim was made during the policy term, no further premium was payable by the policyholder. In case of a claim being made under the policy, the full tariff rate became payable by the policyholder.

Municipal Bonds


(Continued from page 33)

Individuals are growing rapidly. Our governments based on the gain in trade, and of their rising revenues from income and other taxes. There should be enough money to meet the comparatively small charges for interest on our defaulted municipal bonds.

It may be well to interject at this stage, that defaults by municipalities have been no worse than those by other classes of borrowers, not excepting even government bonds. The total debts of defaulted municipalities is roughly in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000, or about 10 per cent. of total municipal debt in Canada, and some of this has fallen behind on principal payments only, or is paying at least part of the interest, and the default in current interest payments, probably does not run to more than \$5,000,000 a year. Provincial debts in Canada run to about the same total as do municipal debts, and the out of 50 per cent. in interest payments by Alberta alone amounts to about \$4,000,000 a year. Readers hardly need be reminded that interest defaults on mortgages and on corporation bonds have been even more serious. Municipal securities have stood up as well as any other class in the depression. Our point is that the ones which are in default are not being handled in such a way as to give the holders of these particular issues a fair share in recovery.

In a few cases money for debt charges is being collected, and even earmarked for that purpose, but is being withheld. Greater Windsor has about \$3,000,000 of such funds, representing about two years' full interest on the debts of its four constituent municipalities (Windsor, East Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich). Actually the interest has not been paid for four years, and it is now proposed that the money be used to wipe out the arrears at an average rate of approximately 50 per cent. Further, it is proposed that the term of bonds is to be extended to 60 years hence, and that the rates of interest required to be paid shall be only 4 1/2 per cent. for Walkerville, 3 1/2 per cent. for Windsor, 2 per cent. for East Windsor, and 1 1/2 per cent. for the town of Sandwich, which rates are based on estimated ability to pay in each case. A compensating feature is that if municipal budgets are increased in the future, then levies must at the same time be made to increase the interest payments to bondholders, but there is a well-founded fear that this provision will bring recurring opposition and difficulty.

When financial reorganization of a company takes place, the holder of a senior security gets a junior issue in part or whole, so that future success of the company can bring him dividends, rights, participation in share-



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(Continued on page 40)

Montreal, November 12, 1936.	August 31, 1936	\$3,782,241.
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SANCTUARY



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NEW WHEAT INQUIRY

Sixteenth Investigation—But Attention Is Now Centred on Market

BY F. C. PICKWELL

Manager of Saturday Night's Winnipeg Bureau.

THE sixteenth wheat investigation since 1897 is now under way in Winnipeg and will eventually cover various parts of Canada. Preliminary work was completed in the British Isles last summer by Mr. Justice Turgeon, of Regina, who has been commissioned to make his second inquiry on this subject. During 1925 he made an exhaustive report on wheat marketing, which was specially commended by Sir Josiah Stamp in a subsequent judgment on futures marketing. Colonel J. L. Ralston, K.C., a former federal cabinet minister, is chief counsel. He became familiar with Canada's wheat problem during extended federal house committee investigations, which laid the foundation for the present royal commission.

During his opening remarks Colonel Ralston made it clear that any valuable information or constructive suggestions on the wheat trade's numerous angles would be welcomed. But the important mission is to find out why Canadian wheat exports have dropped in recent years, and arrive at some practicable means of increasing sales. "That is our problem," interjected Mr. Justice Turgeon. And so it looks as if major consideration will be centered for the first time on buying prospects in the world market for Canadian wheat, rather than on theoretical expositions from those who have wheat to sell on certain prescribed terms. That is a move in the right direction. How to cultivate increased foreign trade is now up for judgment.

"There no doubt will appear instances of errors and necessity for revision of what I might call the mechanics of handling grain in Canada," said Colonel Ralston. "There are unquestionably strong differences of views and conflicting convictions which exist regarding the agencies in Canada which should be utilized to dispose of Canadian grain. There is a great deal of serious discussion regarding the extent to which the country as a whole, through the national government, should participate in the grain business."

"But obviously it is of little practical use to take the time and effort necessary intelligently to reconcile these divergent views, or to formulate out of the discussion measures which are practical regarding grain handling in Canada, if we cannot sell our grain abroad."

Few will dispute the soundness of that conclusion. The commission plans to review the various marketing operations of the grain industry since 1904, in order to secure a comprehensive background. The pool marketing experiences and subsequent government experiments in market stabilizations, which led to the appointment of a wheat board, will all be submitted to the acid test of a judicial analysis. The periodical

claims of international bear raids on the Winnipeg market will also be taken up where it was left at Ottawa by the last session's grain committee. Since there can hardly be a bear without a bull, an effort may be made to check up the trails of both.

From experiences throughout recent years the hope doubtless is to extract the practicable features from the theoretical and weld them into a sound and far-reaching sales policy. Since Canadian wheat must be sold in a highly competitive foreign market, tariffs and other restrictive measures on grain imports will necessarily receive more than passing consideration. A serious effort will be made to evolve some workable plan from the different export sales agencies to exchange Canadian wheat for the cash of overseas customers to a greater extent, three-quarters of which must normally be sold abroad.

Colonel Ralston quite properly pointed out that the quality of our products is inextricably tied up with the question of not only retaining but extending markets. That angle has not received proper recognition to date. The Dominion experimental farms, seed branches, western universities, and four or five private elevator companies have been doing some valuable demonstrative experiments in recent years, aimed at a larger proportion of quality production in wheat. But this valuable work has been handicapped seriously through lack of funds. It should be backed up by an aggressive federal program, in charge of pure seed experts, and generously supported financially.

Some competitive wheat exporting countries are away ahead of Canada in this connection. Their governments appreciate the wisdom of cultivating quality production for export purposes. A real public service could be rendered Canadian producers by adopting a similar policy.

Foreign export trade inevitably links up a reference to tariff influences. This was placed in evidence at the first session of the commission. Mr. L. W. Brockington, K.C., speaking for the North West Grain Dealers Association, observed that a majority of prairie farmers, despite criticisms of the grain trade, were still customers of their clients, because of cheap and efficient service.

The real cause of economic hardship suffered by the farmers, in Mr. Brockington's judgment, was that they sold in an open market, while buying in a protected market. He estimated sixty million dollars as an annual tribute from the West because of the tariff, discriminatory interest rates, and other charges.

And so it would seem that Mr. Justice Turgeon is faced with far-reaching problems, and may be called upon to render an equally far-reaching judgment.

MINES

BY J. A. MCRAE

A VISIT to the God's Lake mine, situated in Northern Manitoba, reveals outstanding progress being made on this new gold producer. The mill is treating 150 tons of ore per day, or 4,500 tons monthly. A feature is that so far this year an average of 5,500 tons of ore have been broken monthly, showing an increase of about 1,000 tons per month in the reserve of broken ore. This broken ore reserve now amounts to about 24,000 tons. Total ore reserves have increased to approximately 120,000 tons.

Heavy development is in progress on the God's Lake mine, including completion of the shaft to 900 feet in depth. After taking care of the heavy cost of development to depth, a profit of well over \$120,000 has accumulated so far this year.

Mill enlargement is indicated for God's Lake in the not distant future. The cost of increasing the equipment to 300 tons per day would be moderate.

God's Lake is erecting additional buildings, including a new dry. Also the town of God's Lake is flourishing. Life in this new mining community compares with that of older towns, including a modern school, and with sound pictures having been introduced in the community hall for the first time a few days ago. Everywhere, there is an atmosphere of permanency.

The road to God's Lake is being put in shape at present for very heavy movement of freight this winter. Tractor trains will operate within a week.

MacLeod Cockshutt is driving toward its ore at the 500 ft. horizon. In the meantime, the work at the first and second levels is yielding results which indicate big tonnage of ore that compares with such high grade fields as the leading mines of Kirkland Lake.

Mining company executives are coming to realize the time is near an end when large treasury surpluses may be carried without incurring very heavy taxation. Legislation is expected which will necessitate quick distribution of excessive surplus in order to avoid heavy tax imposts.

Such companies as Lake Shore, McIntyre-Porcupine, International Nickel and others may reasonably be concerned about this trend. Lake Shore has already paid a first bonus of \$1 per share. However, this company is in a position where a bonus of \$1 per share could be paid every quarter.

Ed Hargreaves Kirkland has reached 400 ft. in depth, with the 500 ft. level the first objective. The property is about one mile northwest of Bidwood. Gunbar Gold is producing at a rate of \$55,000 per month at present.

A proxy battle is looming up for Northern Canada Mining Corporation which company controls the Kirkland Lake mine and which also holds a large stock interest in Argosy. The company received dividends on the Kirkland Lake shares, but failed to pass these on to Northern Canada stockholders. This aroused complaint.

throughout 1937 together with the regular dividend of \$1 per share quarterly, and still leave the company with a very large surplus.

Lake Shore could disburse \$8 per share, or \$16,000,000 during 1937, and still be in the position of having around \$5,000,000 surplus on hand at the beginning of 1938, and with the current net profits continuing to run at an average rate of close to \$5 per share annually.

O'Brien Gold Mines has encountered rich ore at lower levels, and the company is believed to be standing in line for profits of \$1,000,000 a year. In the meantime, however, the shares have jumped from a low of 30 cents in 1935 to a recent high of more than \$13.

O'Brien has 3,250,000 shares issued, the recent quotations of over \$13 having placed a valuation of some \$42,000,000 on the mine. It is obvious, therefore, that quotations have soared to levels which are not justified by even the large net profit at a rate of \$1,000,000 yearly. Profits will have to rise to \$3,000,000 yearly with reasonable assurance of being maintained for a long period of years before quotations of \$13 per share may be justified.

Brownlee Mines has let a diamond drill contract on property adjacent to Noranda on the north.

San Antonio is meeting with results on vein 26 which are officially regarded as the more important in recent years at this mine.

Teck Hughes will start off 1937 with a dividend of 10 cents per share and a bonus of 5 cents per share payable January 2.

MacKenzie Red Lake is meeting with favorable developments at a depth of 550 ft. The mill enlargement to 225 tons per day is making good progress.

Ed Hargreaves Kirkland has reached 400 ft. in depth, with the 500 ft. level the first objective. The property is about one mile northwest of Bidwood.

Gunbar Gold is producing at a rate of \$55,000 per month at present.

A proxy battle is looming up for Northern Canada Mining Corporation which company controls the Kirkland Lake mine and which also holds a large stock interest in Argosy. The company received dividends on the Kirkland Lake shares, but failed to pass these on to Northern Canada stockholders. This aroused complaint.

Bankers Optimistic on Canada's Economic Outlook

Sir Charles Gordon, at Bank of Montreal Annual Meeting, Reviews Economic Position—Sees Mining Industry a Major Factor in Dominion's Recovery.

W. A. Bog, General Manager, Shows Bank's Strong Position — \$1,000,000 Added to Reserve — Explains Falling Tendency of Commercial Loans and Necessity for Increased Investment in Government Securities.

That the Bank of Montreal is in an extremely strong position and has further buttressed its reserves, and that the economic outlook in Canada warrants greater confidence than for several years past, were features emphasized at the annual meeting of shareholders of the institution, held in Montreal on December 7.

Both the president, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., and W. A. Bog, joint general manager, stressed the abundant evidence that the forces of recovery are now in the ascendant, and dwell on the feeling of confidence which they found prevailing in every phase of the Dominion's economic activity.

Sir Charles Gordon, president, in his address, named as the five fundamental features outstanding in Canada's progress during the past year:

The recovery in agriculture, the extraordinary activity in mining, the all-time record in newsprint production, the gratifying increase in the tourist trade, and the striking expansion in our export trade. He made particular reference also to the uplift which he said had been given to the whole West by the best wheat price level in years, remarking that the value of this year's wheat crop was estimated at \$197,000,000 as compared with \$156,000,000 last year, and saying that an added factor in the uplift was an export demand which was rapidly dissipating the depressing cloud that had overshadowed the market in the form of a large carry-over from previous years.

A New Major Development

In the mining industry, he said, Canada was now well launched upon what was undoubtedly another major movement in the history of her development. It had been estimated, he said, that a total of more than \$200,000,000 annually was being placed in circulation by the mining industry, of which in excess of \$100,000,000 went to payrolls of mining employees and upwards of \$75,000,000 for supplies and equipment. This did not take into account dividends and many capital expenditures, nor did it include taxes paid to governments or the industry's large payments for transportation service, with resulting benefits to the railways. He added that a recent survey which the Bank had made suggested that of all Canadian industries that of mining was the greatest contributor to the federal income tax.

He dwelt at some length on the measures which the Dominion Government was taking, on the recommendation of the National Employment Commission, for providing employment in the building trades, and the co-operation which the banks were giving in the Home Improvement Plan, saying a broad policy of this nature should without question have considerable effect in putting to work men whom the depression had hit more severely than almost any other type of Canadian citizen.

Balanced Budget in Sight at Ottawa

The change which had recently come over business and other conditions, he said, was reflected in the state of the Government finances. "When we consider," he remarked, "that during the past six years these deficits have averaged over \$138,000,000 per year, it is gratifying to note that at last there is in sight a balanced budget, the goal of every finance minister and the cornerstone of any programme for restoring business confidence and the free functioning of private enterprise."

The Railway Situation

Referring to the legislation affecting the management of the Canadian National Railways, Sir Charles said it was confidently expected that the new directors would take it as their duty to exercise every effort to reduce the recurring annual deficit of the system. To some extent this might possibly be done by measures of internal economy and to some extent by measures of further co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway, which, presumably, would be ready to assist in every proper fashion.

Forces of Recovery in Ascendant

He had a word of warning regarding provincial legislation in relation to debts, saying in respect to talk of repudiation that he could not see how this line of thought could be pursued without the credit of the whole Dominion coming into disrepute. He also expressed the hope that the rise in the stock market would not lead to a recurrence of the disastrous experiences that preceded the depression from which we were now emerging.

However, in reply to this, the Northern Canada directors point to the fact that these funds were used to buy shares of Argosy at 25 cents per share, and this stock has since advanced to well over \$1 per share, a development which in the end promises to be beneficial for all shareholders concerned.

Morris Kirkland is handling 90 tons of ore per day, and the indicated grade promises to result in sufficient production to pay for extension of the program.

Bradoene is milling 475 tons daily, and the average grade of ore is exceeding the estimates of \$14 made earlier in the year when reserves were

"But I would not wish to close my remarks on a discouraging note," he said. "While, as I have intimated, there are domestic political factors carrying implied threats to our future well-being, and while we must all be deeply conscious of the foreign developments affecting the general outlook, it must be clear to all of us, from our own observation, that the forces of recovery are once more in the ascendant. A wide variety of factors is coming into play to play to the advantage of our people, and among these factors is the growing conviction that there are no short-cuts to better times and that the observance of age-old economic laws must be the basis of sound progress. We still have problems to face but, as regards these problems, I stand squarely on the opposite side of the fence from the pessimists and I believe that, with the experience gained in the past few years, we in Canada will steadily work our way toward better things."

Bank's Position Extremely Strong

Presenting the 149th annual half-year report of the Bank, W. A. Bog, on behalf of himself and Jackson Dods, his fellow general manager, drew attention to the fact that the total assets of the bank had increased from \$792,800,000 a year ago to \$805,100,000 at the present time, and pointed out that the extremely strong position of the bank was reflected in quick assets totalling \$606,500,000, representing 82.27% of all liabilities to the public. He also remarked that by the transfer of \$1,000,000 from profit and loss account the reserve account had been increased to \$39,000,000, a total which had been accumulated from profits over the past 119 years and from premiums on new stock issued. This sum, he said, was held as a protection for the bank's depositors. "That is to say," he remarked, "as protection for deposit liabilities we have not only 100% in conservatively valued assets but in addition we have assets representing \$26,000,000 of capital and \$33,000,000 in reserve account."

Savings Accounts Particularly Valued

Mr. Bog expressed regret that it had been found necessary to reduce to 1 1/2% per annum the rate of interest paid on savings deposits, saying the reduction had been made with reluctance and it was only the continued decline in the yield on securities and the low level of commercial loans that had compelled the banks to take the step.

"The two greatest depositories for the savings of Canadians in all walks of life are the banks and the insurance companies," he said. "A great part of the funds belonging to depositors and policyholders is invested in securities. The protection of the savings of Canadians, built up so laboriously and with such self-denial over the course of years to secure a measure of security in old age or to provide for dependents after death, is and always has been the first consideration of this Bank and should also be that of all Government authorities. In most instances, these savings are not large and a loss of only a small portion of the principal is sufficient in many cases to bring want and anxiety."

"Any policy which would tend to weaken the security of contracts is to be deplored and as an addition to the harm done by the loss of a few pennies, those who can least afford to bear losses, such as a policyholder, are the very core of our economic order, for when there is lack of confidence, a slackening of business activity takes place, bringing unemployment in its train."

Paying tribute to the loyal co-operation of the staff, he said the high morale of those in the service might be attributed in part to security of employment and an assured income on retirement. These factors, from a national standpoint, had been a contribution to the employment situation in Canada during the past few years when the bank had carried a surplus of staff.

Estimated at about \$8,000,000.

At the Powell Royns 240 feet of drifts have been completed on the 500 foot level and approximately 95 feet of cross cuts have been driven both to the east and west. The \$1 foot level has been cleaned out and re-sampled. There is now indicated probable tonnage between these two levels of 80,000 tons of ore having gross values of \$700,000.

Copper producers report big demand for the metal, and if the trend of the past year continues for another few months there is every indication that considerably higher prices for the metal will develop.



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B.C. Regimentation of Milk

(Continued from page 33)

members of the Board in voting for the establishment of a single agency which would have automatically created a general pool and abolished the two smaller groups.

The Federal Marketing Board, however, asked the lower Mainland Dairy Marketing Board to hold up the single agency scheme.

In October, 1935, the Board issued orders that all dairies buying milk for distribution in Vancouver must pay for it through the Board and not to producers or the three agencies.

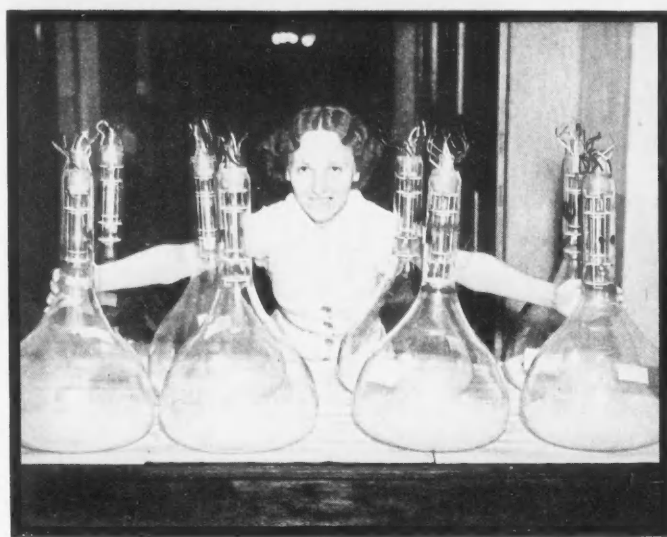
These orders also the Ottawa Board declined to ratify. The provincial Minister of Agriculture, Dr. K. C. MacDonald, who had previously strongly urged a single agency to handle the market situation in the Fraser Valley, absolved himself from the new move by stating that pooling could only be ordered under Federal law and not provincial.

In February an arrangement had been entered into voluntarily by the F.V.M.P.A., the Independent Milk Producers' Cooperative Association and the Milk Shippers Agency for the establishment and maintaining of a price of 53c per pound butterfat for dealers for bulk milk and cream. This agreement was on the very definite understanding that consent of two out of three groups was necessary to raise or lower such farmer prices. When the Dominion Board refused to confirm the Local Board ruling make a 100 per cent. pool obligatory, the F.V.M.P.A. immediately notified the other two organizations that after October 31 its agency would not continue to be bound by the price agreement.

Fortunately for the dairy farmers of the Fraser Valley the threat of a price war did not materialize and for a time comparative peace reigned in the dairy industry while the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada upon the validity of the Natural Products Marketing Act was awaited.

ONE would have imagined that the B.C. Government, after the trials and tribulations and endless litigation which has resulted in the past from attempting to introduce compulsion upon the Fraser Valley milk industry, would have breathed a sigh of relief when the Supreme Court of Canada threw out the Marketing Act, and finally advised the F.V.M.P.A. and independent organizations that it was up to them to work out the salvation of the milk industry without further government intervention.

But not in March last when the present Lower Mainland Dairy Products Board's term of office expired. Mr. McArthur was reappointed and the Board conducted an election for two other members. Mr. Park was re-elected together with Mr. T. M.



BIRTH OF A NEW INDUSTRY. Skilled girl workers in laboratories at Wembley, near London, England, are engaged in testing the all-important Cathode Ray tubes which constitute the brains of the new television sets.

Edwards, a F.V.M.P.A. director. It is significant that less than 36 per cent. of registered milk producers attended the poll, members of the independent organizations being practically unanimous in their refusal to vote.

In October a brand new marketing scheme for the Fraser Valley dairy industry was approved by the provincial government at the behest of Minister of Agriculture MacDonald. The Milk Board has been given power to change its marketing arrangements in accordance with the new scheme but must submit the whole thing to a vote of the farmers affected before March 31 next year. The independent organizations have announced their intention of refraining from balloting.

Under the new Government-approved scheme the Milk Board will have the authority to set up a central selling agency and also, if it desires, to authorize this agency to actually purchase the milk marketed through it. In addition it has power to prohibit marketing of milk through any agencies other than the one or ones it designates. Powers are also conferred to fix maximum and minimum selling prices for milk in all parts of the area that is controlled. The Board may collect licenses from producers, processors, manufacturers or marketers of milk, which will give it the funds to carry on the marketing plan.

The Board is, in short, given absolute power to control the entire dairy industry of the Fraser Valley with its estimated \$20,000,000 investment. The new law even goes to the extreme of saying that the courts of the Province shall not grant injunctions against the Board by reason of their election or otherwise. Members of the Board may not be held liable for their acts as individuals. This would most certainly appear to be bureaucracy carried to the ultimate extreme.

There is not the slightest doubt that this scheme, if implemented, will be taken to Court and on to the Privy Council; but whereas the Board will have the full power of the Attorney-General's Department and the Provincial Treasury behind it, the outlook is distressing for the study group of independents who are determined to oppose regimentation and compulsion but who will have to dig deep into their own pockets to pay counsel in the litigation which will ensue before they have won the right to run their business in their own way.

During the first sixteen months of its operation the Milk Board collected \$51,000 from the farmers in levies to pay nothing of the cost of litigation incurred by farmer groups, individuals and distributors.

On February 1, 1935, the price of milk was raised to consumers in Vancouver by the equivalent of 19½c per pound butterfat. Spokesmen for the Board and Government maintained that the increase went to the producer. The facts do not appear to bear out this contention. During 1935 whereas the Independent Milk Producers' Cooperative Association, which is the bitter opponent of compulsory marketing legislation, paid its members 46 per pound butterfat net; F.V.M.P.A., the power behind the Milk Board and virtually dictator of the policy of the B.C. Department of Agriculture so far as the B.C. lower Mainland dairy industry is concerned, paid its farmers 34c per pound or a fraction of a cent less than for the first portion of 1934. For 1935 the F.V.M.P.A. returned to the farmer 67.2 per cent out of their wholesale dollar from all production. It will thus be seen that operation expense amounted to 32.8 per cent of all wholesale receipts. In 1935 when the price to the consumer was increased the operating overhead was quite materially enhanced. While it is claimed that during 1936 F.V.M.P.A. payment to members has been increased to about 37 cents, actual statistics are not yet available.

IF THE Government of British Columbia could only be induced to take a leaf out of the Danish book and bend their efforts to educate the farmers as regards scientific agriculture and the benefits to be attained by voluntary co-operation, the outlook for the dairy industry would be far more hopeful than it ever can be so long as they pin their faith on artificial marketing legislation aimed at forcing all members of the industry into a monopolistic organization which will interfere with the ordinary channels of trade, be of no benefit to the producer and distributor and penalize the consumer.

While in the Fraser Valley the Government is using every endeavor to disorganize the entire dairy farming population into placing itself under the thumb of a monopolistic Board, in the Okanagan Valley there flourishes an enthusiastic and purely voluntary cooperative creamery association comprising 500 farmers, a number of retail merchants and a staff of trained butter-makers. It is significant to note that the quality of the butter produced by the co-operatives is higher than any in B.C. The Okanagan Association receives a premium over all other

butters produced in B.C. and as much as 3c a pound over Alberta butter.

It would seem fitting to conclude this article by quoting from the man who has done more than any other on the Pacific Coast to fight for the right of producers to market their own products in their own way. This man is Mr. Basil Gardom, president of the Independent Milk Producers' Cooperative Association. For years Mr. Gardom's has often been the one lone voice crying out in the wilderness of regimentation-hypnotized British Columbians against further government encroachment upon the prerogatives of the individual. He has been indefatigable in his efforts to eliminate the element of government coercion not only in the industry in which he is directly interested but in all other agricultural pursuits. He has lost a small fortune of his own money in leading the fight against compulsory bureaucracy in B.C. and in proving various marketing legislation to be invalid.

In addressing a message to Fraser Valley farmers in October Mr. Gardom said: "Farmers, all your product has been mackinized, mercerized, homogenized, propagandized and you were told to tighten your belts whilst you were very pleasantly misdirected up a blind alley. You have been framed by paltry politicians and by everyone willing to interfere in your business, sometimes with free advice but generally you paid the shot. For the past ten years you have accepted promises of a rosy future."

"My entire effort has been to definite purpose and that definite purpose has been the recovery of value of land, cattle and returns in the Valley by application of honest business principles, which must benefit all farmers. Unfortunately, knavery and plain dumb stupidity still slow up this progress towards recovery which will eventually come by painful degrees."

Municipal Bonds

(Continued from page 37)

We have to bear in mind that the money of the future is to be a depreciated money, according to all present indications. We have 60 cent dollars already, with the possibility of 50 cent dollars before we get over this stage of monetary depreciation. It is already beginning to "take" in the form of advancing commodity prices and living costs. The avowed intention of the Roosevelt administration of the United States has been to restore prices to their level of 1926. That has been nearly accomplished already, and with the vast reserves of currency and credit created by depreciation, it may be impossible to stop the trend shore of its local outcome, which would be an advance of 66 2/3 per cent. in prices (proportionate to the devaluation of the dollar to 60 cents).

Now, if low interest bonds are floated upon the investor, and the fewer dollars which he is to receive as interest on these bonds are in turn depreciated in buying power, he will be badly off indeed. If he is cut from five per cent. to say three per cent., and the new money is worth only 60 per cent. of its former value, then the actual result is to cut him to 1.80 per cent. Of course the investor in a fixed interest obligation takes the chance of currency depreciation; he is only now realizing what a chance this is. The gold payment clause, which has been thrown out of court. To say the least, he is entitled to whatever protection there is in the fixed interest rate, even though he is cut in currency value. To make the rate variable at the whim of provincial authority, and to appease radical elements who try to dominate a few of our municipalities, is neither equitable nor sound.

Municipalities complain of being loaded down with new charges for social services, bearing heavily upon real estate which is their principal source of revenue. Whether pensions, relief and other social undertakings belong to the field of municipal or that of government affairs is a broad question with which we do not intend to deal here. It certainly has tended to absorb tax revenues which otherwise would have been available for debt charges. In so doing it has reduced the debt-carrying capacity of the municipality, and thereby has infringed on municipal security. The municipal investor deceived himself into thinking that he had a first charge on tax revenues and property values; he finds instead, that he is in third position, junior to the running expenses of the municipality, and to the bank which has secured a pledge of the current tax collections as security for its loan. He holds, in effect, an equity in the surplus revenue of the municipality, but without the profit-sharing features that go with the equity in a business corporation. If defaulted municipal debts are to be fairly adjusted, and if municipal securities are to be popular in the future, this weakness in our municipal set-up will have to be overcome.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have declared a partial distribution out of capital surplus at the rate of \$1.00 per share in respect of each new share of the par value of \$5.00, payable on February 1st, 1937, to registered shareholders of record as of December 29th, 1936.

A ruling has been obtained, that as this payment will be made out of the capital surplus set up as a result of the conversion of the capital, from shares without par value into shares of the par value of \$5.00, such payment will be regarded in the hands of recipients as a return of capital, free of tax, under the provisions of the Income War Tax Act of Canada.

The transfer books and registers of the company for the former shares without par value and voting trust certificates in respect of such shares will close on December 29th, 1936. Shareholders and holders of voting trust certificates are urged without delay to exchange their old certificates for the new certificates for shares of the par value of \$5.00.

As no distribution may be made in respect of the new fractional shares, holders receiving fractional share certificates must adjust such fractions by purchase or sale prior to December 29th, 1936, in order to participate in the distribution in respect of fractional holdings.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE W. TWITTEY,
Secretary-Treasurer

Shareholders who have not received circulars with full particulars and transmittal forms, may obtain same from the company or from its Transfer Agents, The Royal Trust Company, 5 St. James Square, London, 59 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, 626 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C.



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